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# State Charities Commission

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE  
HONORABLE EDWARD F. DUNNE  
Governor of Illinois



1916

[Printed by authority of the State of Illinois.]



# State Charities Commission

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HONORABLE EDWARD F. DUNNE  
Governor of Illinois



EDWARD H. OCHSNER, M. D., *President.*  
DR. EMIL G. HIRSCH,  
DR. ANNA DWYER,  
MR. ALBERT HUBER,  
MR. JOHN B. HARRIS,  
*Commissioners.*

[SEAL.] A. L. BOWEN, *Executive Secretary.*



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## SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT—STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION.

*Hon. Edward F. Dunne, Governor of Illinois:*

Several subjects and recommendations touched in our last annual report should be recalled at this time for additional emphasis.

We continue to urge legislation which will lodge in the Governor's hands the power to close jails and almshouses which do not conform to a decent standard of care and treatment.

We believe that the General Assembly should adopt the Indiana law, requiring that duplicates of all orders of relief, issued by township poor officials, shall be filed monthly with and checked up by some central State authority.

We shall thereby eliminate many of the evils and much of the waste of the present unsupervised methods of distribution of public funds for relief.

We reiterate our opinion that a commission should be named to investigate housing conditions in Illinois, and to report to the General Assembly an adequate bill for the regulation of construction of habitation.

We believe that the State should, as soon as possible, provide an institution for the delinquent feeble-minded women of child-bearing age. We gave much attention to this subject a year ago. All we said then we could repeat here. We can not emphasize too strongly the tremendous need that exists for such an institution.

We favor the State workhouse or State penal farm plan for petty jail offenders, thereby relieving the county jail of all prisoners, except those who are awaiting trial, unable to give bond. To this particular class, probation can be extended without injury to the public in 90 per cent of the cases. By these two methods alone, the population of our present county jails would be reduced to practically nothing, and the jail problem, as we understand it, would be solved. Pending this day, we favor a law which will prohibit any county from making a contract with its sheriff to feed its jail prisoners at a per diem rate.

Prisoners should be fed under the supervision of the county board or one of its committees, and all foodstuffs and supplies should be purchased on competitive bids.

We believe in the public defender and urge the creation of this position in Illinois. We also believe in the monthly grand jury, especially in the more populous counties, to consider cases of men held in jail for crimes.

Our almshouse situation can be greatly improved by an optional law which will permit two or more adjacent counties to join in the erection and maintenance of a district almshouse.

We consider the custom prevailing in twenty-seven of our counties, of letting out the poor farm and the care of the public poor to the highest bidder for the land and the lowest for the maintenance of inmates, as a disgrace to our State, a reproach upon our civilization. This custom should be broken up by the enactment of stringent laws.

We have seen no reason in the year to modify our position of antagonism to the State architect system and respectfully urge the repeal of this law for the reasons we assigned in detail in our last report.

We also, as indicated in the foregoing pages, urge the repeal of the support or reimbursement sections of our charity code.

The transfer of insane patients from the county in which they reside to the State hospital to which they have been committed should be entrusted solely to a nurse sent from the hospital to accompany the patient.

The practice prevailing in some counties of sending female children to public or private institutions in charge of a male officer should be prohibited.

For the same reason we urge the employment of female probation officers. It would be wholly superfluous to elaborate on this proposal. The idea of turning female offenders over to male probation officers, as is done in some counties, is too abhorrent to be considered.

The importance of taking care of the convalescent mental patient after his release from the State hospital is becoming more apparent. Likewise it is clearer than ever, that it is the State's duty to provide this care and supervision. This subject has been discussed in our hospitals during the year, and many ideas and plans have been suggested, some of them very impractical for one reason or another. The solution of the problem is hampered by many obstacles but it is so important that it be solved and solved right that we can well afford to continue to give it our most earnest thought. The Illinois Mental Hygiene Society has done so much with so little that its methods may readily be accepted as a basis of State organization. The fact is that the State might well take over this organization as it has been developed by this society and perfect it, so as to give broader service—something impossible under present conditions because of its limited funds.

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While the commission is not an administrative body and is not charged with responsibility for the management of the State charitable institutions, our reports from time to time, should review, for the benefit of the public, what has taken place in them, which we commend or which we have recommended, or which we consider subject to criticism.

At the close of a year of great advancement in our service, it is a pleasant duty to enumerate the changes and improvements which have been, in prior reports, recommended by us, or which have been developed solely upon the advice and initiative of others.

Our relations with the board of administration during the year have been of the most cordial character. The board's confidence in our views and plan of operation has been shown in many ways, and we in turn have to acknowledge our belief in its sincerity and liberal mindedness.

The law has made us critics of the services of others, but it has been our purpose to get things done which we think should be done and we have proceeded in the theory that our ends can better be achieved by suggestion of better methods than by carping and censoriousness.

Consequently our reports and recommendations have been singularly free of that which might give offense, yet they have stated our position and views plainly and emphatically.

Such a policy has proven successful. It has produced a friendly relationship between the disinterested, observing, critical commission and the interested, responsible administrative board.

The result has been a well-coordinated, cooperating organization, having for its united purpose the elevation of the standard of our charitable institutions, the dissemination of information, the enlargement of the field of scientific research and the improvement of the condition of patient and inmate.

There has not always been agreement between us and the board. It should not be expected and it is doubtful if it would be a cause for gratification, were there always a coincidence of opinion, but we can report that on fundamentals, affecting the well-being of our wards, there have been no serious disagreements.

We are ever mindful of the limitations, legal, economic and humane, which restrict any administrative body in this vast field. There are many things which should be done, which, however, the laws either prohibit directly or fail to authorize.

The money is not available to remedy some of the curable evils, and for many no remedy has yet been found.

We must confess that some things—among them very important elements in administrative technique—remain as they are, because we do

not know how to improve them. This limitation is upon men and women engaged in this work, not only in Illinois, but in every state and civilized country.

A change in methods which are followed by results that were not believed obtainable is worthy of more than passing mention. It marks an epoch.

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### THE ABOLITION OF RESTRAINT AND SECLUSION.

And such change in the service was the abolition of mechanical restraint and locked seclusion of patients in our hospitals for the insane.

The insane in Illinois State hospitals are now cared for without resort to the mechanical restraints so generally made use of in the past.

There has been an enlargement and relocation of hydrotherapeutic equipment, making it more easy of access and use. In all the hospitals there has been complete reclassification of patients, so that the very small percentage of those who are maniacal and violent can be taken care of by the best of the attendants, in direct connection with the hydrotherapy, and so that the great proportion of patients who do not require such attention are given more liberties.

Illinois has long been in the lead in the opposition to the old system of restraint and seclusion. For a number of years, patients at the Peoria State Hospital were handled without these methods. Continued remonstrance on the part of friends of the insane who were not connected with the public service was long in making itself felt. But gradually a reduction in the amount of restraint could be noted, and it was apparent that superintendents and staffs were veering around to the conviction that probably after all this sort of treatment was unnecessary. Slowly their attitude towards this question has been changing from one of defense of restraint to one of apology for its presence, when, in isolated cases, resort to it was deemed necessary.

Looking back ten years, superintendents were able to note the fact that it was then considered necessary to tie whole wards to the backs of long benches and to keep them tied throughout the day, and that at night it was necessary to lock all the doors. Yet in the last ten years the revolution was seen to be almost complete; from hundreds in restraint then, the number had dwindled to six, or eight, or a dozen, and every superintendent seemed to take pride in reporting a day when none of his people were in restraint.

There were present as illustrations, a number of cases of patients, who after long terms in restraint and seclusion, had been liberated without the slightest untoward effect. We could enumerate many who for years had been chained to posts or locked in cells without a moment's liberty, but have now for several years had the run of their wards and, in some cases, limited parole of the grounds.

This was the condition which confronted us this year. We found restraint and seclusion practiced only rarely. The board decided the time had come to wipe out that remaining and the order of prohibition went forth and has been strictly observed for more than six months without ill effect of any kind.

Let us most earnestly hope that the time will never come when the State of Illinois will take a backward step by reviving these inhumane practices.

With this abolition of restraint and seclusion have come other almost equally good results.

### NEW WARDS WITHOUT BARRED WINDOWS.

Of the many new buildings erected at the State hospitals during the last eighteen months, not one is provided with barred windows or barred doors. No provision for screens or bars has been made in the new institutions at Alton and Dixon. The receiving cottages, which have been erected at the Chicago State Hospital, Elgin State Hospital and Peoria State Hospital, and at the new State hospital at Alton, are without these evidences of imprisonment. Several of them are provided with two-sash windows of extra large size. On these cottages there are not even mesh screens, yet at the time this

is written, December 31, 1915, no patient has broken a glass or attempted to break one. More than this, the old buildings which were provided with heavy bars, have been undergoing a change. At Elgin State Hospital, for instance, the main building which bristled with iron gratings, has been completely stripped of them. The screened porch is becoming a thing of the past in Illinois and very few cottages retain them. The padded cell has likewise run its course. There is no such thing in an Illinois State hospital for the insane.

#### OPEN WARDS INCREASE IN NUMBER.

The number of unlocked or open wards has increased rapidly. They have been made possible by reclassification of patients and by a better class of employees and by relying more upon the human element in the care of patients than upon the mechanical. We have not by any means reached the limit in this matter. During the coming year, at least as many more open wards ought to be added to the list.

Parole of the grounds has been extended to a larger number of patients, but parole beyond the grounds has been stopped and patients are no longer permitted to leave the grounds, unless accompanied by attendants or nurses.

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#### AN INTENSIVE STUDY OF DEMENTIA PRÆCOX.

Along the lines of scientific research we can report an agreement entered into between the Sprague Foundation of Chicago and the Board of Administration which insures the most extensive and intensive study of dementia præcox ever undertaken in this country. The Sprague Foundation is liberally endowed and is amply able to carry on this research independent of the State. It asks the State, however, to provide a building and sufficient number of patients, attendants and nurses. The experiments are to be in no wise of a surgical character.

At the head of the foundation is Dr. Gideon Wells of the University of Chicago. The foundation will install all the necessary laboratories and libraries. It does not propose to assume jurisdiction over the patients. The board has granted the use of a one-story cottage at the Chicago State Hospital which meets all the requirements of the foundation. The work will begin during the year 1916.

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#### WORK WITH UNTIDY, DEMENTED PATIENTS.

We desire to call attention to some experiments which have been made this year with demented, untidy patients. The most noteworthy of these is described in detail in the report of the State Psychopathic Institute, reprinted in the *INSTITUTION QUARTERLY* for December 31, 1915. We believe that what has been done with the four patients who were used in this experiment can be done with 90 per cent of the demented untidy patients in our State hospitals. We know from personal observation that the report on these four patients in no way overstates or exaggerates the fact. From a condition of vileness and filth almost indescribable, these four women have been elevated to a state of cleanliness and often take the initiative in furnishing themselves with physical exercise.

When we consider the tremendous expense entailed upon a hospital by untidy and disturbed patients, and know that the improving of these patients will reduce this burden by 90 per cent, the expense of the methods\*used is justified from the economic standpoint alone.

The cost of rubber sheeting, mattresses, bed springs, flooring, water consumed, clothing destroyed and extra attendants required by these classes runs into large figures.

We hope that the experiment conducted by the Psychopathic Institute will furnish an incentive to all the State hospitals to begin work along these lines. Necessarily it must be on a limited scale and of very modest proportions, but a beginning should be made. As in the matter of nonrestraint, it must be shown that it can be done and then arbitrarily demanded that it be done.

## WOMEN ATTENDANTS ON MALE WARDS.

Gratifying results continue to be reported in the employment of women as attendants and nurses on the male wards. The triumph of this policy has been made noteworthy in the case of Cottage No. 3, south, at Kankakee. The position held by this ward, however, we believe, has been taken by a cottage at the Anna State Hospital which was in even worse condition and housed a worse class of males. Within the last six months, this Anna cottage has been completely transformed and revolutionized by placing the same in charge of women. For years it had housed the worst part of the male section of the Anna State Hospital. Outside had been erected a rough stockade into which, during the summer time, these men were turned. The cottage reeked with odors of filth and disinfectants. The patients were scantily clothed in the summer time, half of them wearing neither shoes nor stockings. There were many chronic, untreated old sores, exposed to the light, and the patients were unshaved. The stockade or "bull pen," as it was known, was an eyesore. After much objection had been made to its presence, an order was issued to remove it. The superintendent was asked to try the experiment of placing women in charge of the cottage. He gladly assented. The water section and toilets were completely rebuilt and new floors were laid in the day rooms. Employees' quarters, which had cut off the light and air along one side, were removed. Four or five women were found who were willing to try the experiment. With a woman's thoroughness in housekeeping, they cleaned the place up, got the new floors oiled and polished, placed white curtains at the windows and rugs upon the floors. With identically the same patients to handle, they have succeeded in keeping clothes, shoes and stockings upon all of them. They are kept shaved and clean, and old sores are bandaged. What is even more surprising than the change in the patients is the statement of the women themselves that they prefer that ward to any female ward upon which they have worked.

The success which attended the introduction of women on male wards has been undeniable. Not a single thing has occurred on any of such wards which can be used as an argument against this policy. We have never found a woman who, after a short experience on a male ward would voluntarily return to a female ward, and with the passing of the male attendant, has likewise passed those frequent injuries for which brutal treatment was responsible.

The Board of Administration, during the year, issued instructions to the various superintendents to fill vacancies as fast as they occurred among the male employees, by employing females.

Notwithstanding the marked demonstration of success which has attended the employment of women on these wards, we regret that we must report too slow a compliance with the instructions of the board.

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## THE CARE OF THE TUBERCULAR INSANE.

The care of the tubercular insane has received extensive attention during the year. Pavilions designed especially for this class of patients have been opened and occupied at the Kankakee State Hospital, the Anna State Hospital, the Lincoln State School and Colony, and Watertown State Hospital. Appropriations are available for similar pavilions at Peoria State Hospital, and work upon them will begin in the spring of 1916. Each one of the State hospitals, except Chicago, is now equipped with tuberculosis sanitariums. All of them have been built upon the same plans and accommodate from 40 to 50 patients. They are of frame and plaster construction, very plain in outline, but symmetrical and graceful. The cost per bed has been in the neighborhood of \$350. The new buildings do not, at any institution, accommodate all who are fit subjects for outdoor treatment. They have been so successful, however, and their cost is so low, that it will not be difficult to obtain more in the near future.

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## SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS OF UNGRADED CLASSES.

Preliminary plans have been made for the organization in Illinois of a school of instruction for teachers of backward and subnormal children. In

many particulars it is proposed to follow the lines along which such success has been obtained at Vineland, New Jersey.

The start will be made on a very modest scale at the Lincoln State School and Colony the coming summer. The course extending over six or eight weeks, will be free to all who desire to take it.

As this report is written, the details have not been sufficiently outlined to permit more than these few words:

A part of the course will consist of lectures by men and women in the State service and by experts in private practice or in the city and county institutions.

Illinois has produced some of the leading investigators in the study of mental deficiencies and there have been organized in the Cook County courts several laboratories of a very high order. These, it is expected, will be available for this course.

Ungraded classes are becoming numerous. The schools in nearly all the larger cities are realizing their importance. Teachers to direct them have, however, been scarce. It will be one of the main objects of the summer school at Lincoln to give teachers practical instruction and clinical training which will be helpful to them in the conduct of such classes.

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### AN EXAMINATION OF PRISONERS.

A constructive piece of work in which the State charity service engaged during the year, was the psychological and psychopathic study of a certain number of prisoners at Joliet penitentiary. This work was done under the direction of Dr. H. Douglas Singer, director of the State Psychopathic Institute, Dr. George H. Ordhal, at that time the State Psychologist and Dr. George A. Zeller, Alienist of the Board of Administration.

The character of this study and the results of it have been published in the *INSTITUTION QUARTERLY*, September 30, 1915, and have attracted attention throughout the country.

It is hoped that this work will result in the organization of a permanent psychological and psychopathic service in the three penal institutions. There certainly is a need for such research. The practical results of it have been demonstrated in the Massachusetts prisons and reformatories.

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### THE SUCCESS OF THE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

The development and growth of the training schools has been one of the most gratifying achievements of the year. A new life has been instilled into them. In 1914, the training schools graduated 44 nurses. In 1915, the graduates numbered 66. The combined classes in 1916 will be in the neighborhood of 100. With the changes in wages and hours of work, a larger percentage of attendants are encouraged to take the course, and a larger percentage of the graduates remain in the service. It is natural to expect that the increase in the number of trained nurses must result in a greater efficiency in the service. Not only is the presence of trained people in the wards an inspiration and an incentive to others, but it means a better standard of care for the patients. It would be superfluous to dwell on this point; it is a self-evident fact.

But there is another point in this connection which must not be overlooked. The constructive work which has been done along the line of non-restraint and nonseclusion, and the introduction of women upon male wards, would have been impossible but for the presence of trained people.

Adequate credit must be given to the training schools and to the graduate nurses for the success which has attended the inauguration of these reforms. The trained employee, graduate of the training school, will be able to help us solve the intricate problems of food, dining-room service, and the personal appearance and attire of patients. We can not place too much emphasis upon our recommendation that the good work of these training schools be pushed still further.

We regard them as one of the essentials in a successful State charity service. We know of no other medium through which the green, raw

material which comes into our State institution can be taken and worked over, culled out, and finally developed into valuable employees.

The course of study in these schools can be enlarged, the number of subjects increased and the interest in the work intensified. We favor introduction, as speakers and lecturers, of men and women engaged in various lines of benevolent and social work on the outside. Such lecturers would give the pupils a broader vision of the great field of their common interest and activity.

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#### AS TO PATIENTS' CLOTHING AND LAUNDRY.

Some improvement has been noted during the year in the outfitting of patients, especially in the hospitals for the insane. The Elgin State Hospital has greatly enlarged its sewing rooms and equipped them with motor machines and has attacked this problem with commendable energy. During the year, Dr. H. J. Gahagan, superintendent of that hospital, and Mr. James Hyland, secretary of the Board of Administration, visited a number of eastern hospitals where industrial employment has been developed on a large scale. Their very excellent report has been printed in the INSTITUTION QUARTERLY for December 31, 1915.

We have been impressed, in our inspections, by the fact that ironing of the dresses, shirts and overalls, furnished to the patients, produces a very marked improvement in appearance, but the difficulty seems to be that the hospital laundries are not large enough to do all this work. Indeed, some of them appear to be able to take care of only employees' laundry.

At the Chicago State Hospital, the women's dresses have been very materially helped by furnishing white belts and white neckties. The laundry at this hospital, which is one of the poorest in the service, so far as equipment is concerned, seems to be able to iron a larger per cent of the dresses of patients..

When these dresses are ironed and are placed upon the patients, with the white belts and ties, the aspect of the whole ward is bettered.

We are firmly of the opinion that the clothing of the inmates of our institutions should be made in the institutions; that there should be a much greater variety of colors and patterns from which to draw; that patients, both men and women, should be permitted, wherever it is possible, to select the pattern they desire, and that their garments should be made to fit them.

We are further of the opinion that the laundries can either be reorganized so that, in their present capacity, they can iron shirts and dresses, or that they should be equipped with enough machinery to do this work.

In this connection, we feel justified in calling attention again to the laxity, noticed in nearly all institutions, in ordering clothing for seasonal uses. It must be evident that something is wrong in a system of requisition and supplies when patients are found in the middle of winter wearing straw hats and not provided with overcoats, or, in the midst of summer, wearing woolen underwear and felt hats. Yet this is what is seen many times. We do not undertake to place the blame for these conditions, but having called attention to them we hope that those responsible will provide the remedy. This criticism can be extended to the matter of bedding. It very frequently happens that cold weather suddenly comes and finds wards unprepared for it. There is no more reason for these institutions being without supplies in season and in anticipation of seasonal needs, than there is for the merchant or storekeeper to be without them when his customers ask for them at the period of the year when it is known they will ask for them.

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#### TELLING THE PUBLIC THE FACTS.

No one policy has done more—possibly not so much—to elevate our State charitable institutions in the confidence of the public and to relieve them of the stigma of suspicion and scandal, than publicity.

In recent years, our State has been trying to break down the barriers that have stood between its institutions and public confidence. Publicity has been the weapon of attack, and we believe it was the best weapon, and

it is gratifying to report that it has rendered important service to the public, to the patient and to the institution.

No matter how deplorable or how serious the circumstances, surrounding an untoward occurrence in one of the institutions may be, the manly, courageous and proper thing to do is to make a clean breast of it. Do not wait for the public to find it out from other sources at a later day and then attempt to make excuses and explanations, but let the truth be told by the institution itself at the very time. So long as the insane and the defective must be cared for by human hands, there will be slips and mistakes. Accidents and even worse will happen. So, when something goes wrong in a hospital or an institution, do not make a mystery of it by concealing all or any of the truth. Do not let an outsider be the bearer of the story to the public. It is questionable policy even to attempt to throw a favorable light upon a bad situation.

It is equally poor policy to attempt to excuse or to justify a situation or an affair because in itself it reflects upon some one in authority.

Authority must be prepared to assume blame for failures as well as to accept credit for successes, and the better way always is to conceal nothing, to let the light in, to reveal every detail, to frankly assume responsibility and to admit mistake or failure.

The public will always have more confidence in that public servant who follows this course and will be ready to reward him at full value for every act which deserves commendation.

Not only has publicity raised these institutions in the eyes of the public and given the people greater confidence in them, but it has reacted to the good of the patients.

Other improvements in the service are sure to follow publicity.

Perhaps the untidy wards are disappearing because authorities feel that they cannot permit the public to see such conditions, and if the policy of permitting the public to see everything is maintained, they will employ their talents in finding remedies for revolting things.

The same can be said of the clothing and the personal appearance of patients. Before the public was permitted to see everything, any sort of garment was good enough. The insane were dressed in canvas bags and little attention was given to their appearance.

Much improvement has been made in the Illinois hospitals in very recent years because the public has been seeing and has been mortified that human beings have been so grotesquely outfitted. With better clothing comes the necessity for better care of it on the part of attendants and nurses and a consequent greater interest in the appearance of the patient, which likely will arouse a greater interest in his welfare generally.

Food is another subject on which the public is beginning to exert its influence. Radical changes are in progress in our institutions, having for their object, improvement in the kitchens and dining rooms. It is a pleasure to note many in the last two or three years, such as the tablecloth, the knives and forks, and the chairs in place of benches, and finally the employment of a State chef, in accordance with a recommendation made very strongly by us in our second annual report.

We know of the efforts made by the board of administration in the last year to find the appliances and the equipment which will solve some of the problems of cooking for large numbers of people.

We most heartily endorse every step which has been taken to remove our institutions from the realm of mystery and secrecy, to open them up to the public gaze, and to invite the cooperation of the learned and skillful from the outside in dealing with these hard propositions. We endorse the policy of giving to the public at once, all the facts in any affair within these institutions, be it an accident, an untoward incident or a result of ignorance or improper conduct. We commend the promptness with which these investigations are made and the open manner in which they are held.

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#### FOOD, SERVICE AND DIET.

Since the creation of this commission, it has given much attention to the problem of kitchen and dining room service in the State institutions.

In our inspections we have studied the problems confronted there. We have attempted to develop ingenuity in our institution authorities in the invention of equipment and systems which would better conditions.

On page 52 of the second annual report of this commission, published in 1912, there was a chapter devoted to this subject, the theme of which was a State steward or chef, whose business it should be to visit all the institution kitchens and dining rooms at stated periods, give them thorough attention and study, advise with local cooks as to greater variety of foods and preparation of foods, better service in the dining rooms and the like.

We made an extensive argument in favor of this plan.

In November, 1915, the board of administration engaged a State chef or steward to do the things which were recommended in our report of 1912. The board's action was not due to our recommendation, but to the fact that its members, in the study of this problem, arrived at the same conclusion which we had arrived at and having the power and authority vested in them to try the plan, they have decided to do so.

The work outlined for the new official is comprehensive. The board's instructions to him are explicit and detailed.

He has before him a great opportunity, not only to make thousands of unfortunate men and women happier, but to save the State considerable money through economic processes.

We believe that if this position has fallen to able hands, it will be richly productive of good to the charity service of our State.

Of their own initiative, institution heads have made many improvements in the dining room service. Few tables are now found without cloths. The graniteware has almost entirely disappeared. The board has prohibited it, excepting that the stocks on hand be used.

Knives, forks and spoons are found on nearly every table. Where some wards (and in Chicago State Hospital all wards) were equipped with benches at the tables, now all are provided with chairs. It is not unusual to find flowers upon patients' tables. Patients are being trained as waiters with good results.

Experiments are being made with the white glass-top tables. If these prove successful and durable, the dining rooms will be gradually fitted out with them. The saving in table cloth and in laundry will very quickly equal the original investment. In the event these tables prove satisfactory, the smaller size will be purchased, so that from four to six patients may be seated together.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The employees of all institutions in the charitable group have been granted an eight-hour day of work, one day of rest in seven, an automatic wage increase, and their conditions of living and labor have been in many other ways improved.

Illinois takes the lead in the inauguration of the eight-hour day for its employees in its public institutions. Here and there, throughout the country, there has been an institution operating on this basis. In Illinois the Peoria State Hospital for ten years managed its affairs on an eight-hour system.

The change has involved the State in additional expense but an additional expense to which no one can object. For several years, the State has been enacting laws reducing the hours of work of the servants of private employers, and the effort has been general, through laws and agreements with capital, for wage earners to shorten their period of daily labor.

The tendency everywhere has been in this direction and eight hours have come to be considered the standard workday.

But in the State charitable institutions, where for years it has been freely admitted the scale of wages was too low, and where the service was of the most exacting character, the hours of continuous duty ran from twelve or sixteen. Instances where women were required to remain with their insane patients for sixteen hours were numerous. The average shifts were of eleven and thirteen hours.

Yet the proposition to do justice by the employee and the patient by the substitution of the shorter workday has been fought at every turn by

the very men who should have been its advocates. There was a tradition in State institutions that there must be only two shifts and the hours of duty long.

Naturally the inauguration of the three-shift system upset the even tenor of the way in the average institution and the thing which is much dreaded in the average institution is that which disturbs smooth running of the establishment arrangement.

It is not to the credit of our State that this reform came through pressure from the outside, and after so many years of agitation. For ten years it was tried in Peoria with success but tradition stood out against it everywhere else.

Many protested against the continuance of the long day because the long day meant inefficient help and inefficient help meant mistreatment or neglect of patients. But institutional tradition was strong and could not be moved by that plea.

And when finally the board of administration found it possible to enforce the eight-hour day and the General Assembly had provided the funds, there still remained strong opposition.

The system has now been in full operation for nearly a year. It has not required a third more employees and in itself has not added a third more expense. To put it into effect has required patience and instruction. Those who realized what had to be done, and proceeded at once to do it soon had things in good running order. It involved a change of attitude on the part of all managing officers and subordinates; indeed, many of those most benefited, had a hard time to adjust themselves. The gravest problem to be solved was that of responsibility for conditions on the ward. Under the new plan there are three different sets of employees on the same ward each 24 hours. Under the old system there were only two shifts, one of which worked during the hours the patients were up and about and the other during the night when they were quiet. To so organize things that responsibility could be fixed required skill and ingenuity.

Some institutions had better success than others in adjusting the difficulties aroused by this change. But within the year our institutions will not know that they ever knew any other system of work, and if those charged with its operation exercise judgment and employ their ingenuity, they can probably overcome even the objection that the new system costs more money.

The eight-hour day has come to stay. We do not believe that any administration, board or superintendent will ever have the temerity to suggest a return to the long day.

That is not all which has been granted. With the shorter workday there has been given one day of rest in seven and two weeks of vacation each year on full pay.

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### THE AUTOMATIC WAGE INCREASE.

The most important of all the changes affecting employees has been the automatic wage-increase plan by which each employee knows when and how much his wages will be raised.

The value of this plan is best understood by those who have had actual experience in the service. The civil service law took out from politics all positions in the State charitable institutions, except those of the superintendents. Removals could not be made for political reasons. Promotions were possible only through examination.

But there was still something lacking. Employees had to petition the superintendent or the board for increase in pay to which oftentimes they were entitled. If they did not get what they wanted resort was had to men in influence who would carry the case to the board or to the Governor.

The new employee entering the service had no assurance that with experience and development he would be rewarded by raise in pay.

This condition created undesirable friction everywhere, and the board determined to be rid of it.

Accordingly an elaborate system of automatic wage increases was worked out, whereby the new employee, entering the service under civil service regulations, knows on what day his pay will be raised and how much.

There is a minimum and maximum wage in each civil service classification. The employee who serves his probation and is retained advances from the low to the high mark by regular successive stages. In some classes the increase is made annually for five successive years. In others, the advances are made semiannually for two and a half years.

This plan went into effect on September 1, 1915, and every employee then received the wage to which he was entitled by his tenure. The physician who had been in the service two years at once began to draw the pay provided for the third year and so on.

It was stipulated no one should suffer a reduction even though he might at that time be receiving more than the maximum for his class. But when such employee drops out and a new one takes his place, the new wage for that position becomes effective.

For the time being there was considerable increase in the pay roll, but very justly so, for it has been notorious that employees in these institutions were poorly paid and now that so much more is expected of them than ever was before by reason of nonrestraint, nonseclusion, greater liberty of patients, more attention to clothing, dining room service, and the like, there is the greater reason for elevating the wage level.

These changes affecting hours and wages are bound to bring into the institution a better class of men and women and in the long run the State will be far better off with practically no increase in expense; for the trained, experienced employee can oversee with better results more patients than the untrained, inexperienced attendant of the type so well known in our institutions.

#### THE NURSES' AND ATTENDANTS' HOMES.

Among the other improvements in working conditions for the employees has been the erection of nurses' homes at the large institutions. Anna State Hospital is now the only State hospital without its building for employees. Only a small per cent of nurses and attendants in these hospitals now room on or adjacent to their ward. The quarters which have been provided are of a very high character, affording all the comforts that could reasonably be expected.

Does it all pay?

We have the word of the chief nurses who say the nurses and attendants are more satisfied and the better ones are willing to remain; consequently there is less change among these employees. We have further proof in the conduct of the employees themselves; the increase in interest in the training schools; the big gain in the number of their graduates, and in the number of those taking the course are all very pronounced.

Then we have the example of individuals. In one institution, there are a number of young women utilizing their time off by attending night schools. In another hospital several young women are attending the high school in the city near by to prepare themselves for the degree of R. N. Their hours of work have been arranged so that they go on duty at three in the afternoon, thus giving them the morning for school. This is just the beginning. The example set by these few young women is sure to be followed, just as the example of those who have persevered through the training course and have won promotion and honors and better remuneration, has been followed by an increasing number taking the course.

#### THE PLACE OF THE LABOR UNION.

We have now enumerated many changes in our institutions which we heartily commend.

There are some things which we can not commend.

The first object of our criticism is the attitude of certain labor unions which have sprung up in our institutions. We are not opposed to the

organization of these employees for the purpose of bettering their condition along all lines, but we do fall out with them when they enter the wards and begin to fix rules and regulations, for the employees there. We are confident that, when the employees see their position as it really is, this will cease. It is only right that we should say there has been little of this but there is danger of its growth.

These institutions were created for patients and inmates and in no instance, for the benefit of employees. They are not conducted for profit. They are a dead burden upon the taxpayer. The considerations of humanity must ever be uppermost and demand that they be administered economically, in kindness and gentleness; that scientific care and treatment be given inmates, and that the causes which bring them within these walls shall be studied.

Those who work in these institutions should be well paid; they should enjoy an eight-hour day, one day of rest in seven and, so long as they must live in the institution, they should have comfortable quarters.

#### NO PLACE FOR THE WALKING DELEGATE.

But when the nurse or attendant goes onto the ward to care for the patients, then the physician and the staff take charge, and no other agency should attempt to dictate or be permitted to dictate. The nurse must be prepared to do at any minute any service which the condition of the patient demands for his comfort and the preservation of his life.

The president of the local union who may be a steamfitter or a fireman in the powerhouse, is not competent to appear on the wards and should not have authority to say to the nurse: "You shall not shave that patient," "You are not expected to bathe him," or, "You go when your time is up, whether there is relief or not."

Such a policy is all out of keeping with the legitimate purpose of unionism and injures the efficiency of an agency for the relief of human suffering.

Carried to its logical conclusion, the nurse could be instructed by the same extraneous sources as to the hours when the medicine is to be given, the ward floors polished, the beds made, or the patients given their recreation.

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#### IGNORING SUPERINTENDENTS IN PLANNING BUILDINGS.

The second point under this head is the manner in which superintendents are ignored in the planning and erecting of new buildings at their institutions. We are informed that the plans for a new building have been made in the architect's office, the location of the building selected by an employee from his office and the building itself erected without a single consultation with the superintendent as to the needs to be met or the plans of the interior.

The one man who knows what his institution needs, who has definite ideas about the location and the interior arrangement of the proposed building often does not see the plans until after the contract has been let and the contractor is ready to begin excavations.

Such a policy is not only humiliating to a public servant in a position of great responsibility and generally of qualities commanding respect, but it produces buildings which often must be changed at considerable expense and even then are not as well adapted to their purposes as they should be.

We feel that this is absolutely wrong, and we urge that no more plans for new buildings or for reconstruction of old ones be accepted until the superintendent whose institution is affected has been consulted and has had an opportunity to offer his suggestions.

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#### BUILDING BY PATIENT LABOR.

Our third contention relates to a question on which there are wide differences of opinion. We are presenting our views for consideration.

The present policy of the board is to let a contract for all repairs or construction costing over \$500.

There are some superintendents and some employees in our State institutions who are skillful in getting work done with patients and civilian labor carried on the institution pay roll.

We believe that the institution should do everything in the way of repairs and should do a considerable part of its reconstruction work.

Some of the best concrete work, such as walks, curbs and the like, is that which the institution with its own employees and patient labor has done. Some of the very best work in the way of reconstruction of old cottages has been done by civilian and patient labor under the direction of the institution itself.

In fact some of this reconstruction is of such a character that a contractor can not make a bid at prevailing figures and the result is that he estimates very high in order to protect himself against loss. The institution can do such work cheaper, we believe.

At an institution like the St. Charles School for Boys, all such work should be done by the inmates. Building and construction should be one of the trades taught. There is plenty of evidence at this place in the reconstructed farm cottages that the boys are capable of doing it well. These old buildings have been enlarged, concrete floors and foundations put in, the outside stuccoed, the plumbing and lights installed, all by boy labor under the supervision of one man.

Nor are we convinced by the argument that contract work is done any faster. It is seldom that a new building is completed and opened inside of a year. We know of reconstructed work, housing as many patients as a new building, which has been completed in less time.

The temptation to skimp on State work is so strong that too few contractors seem able to resist it. In so many new buildings it can be seen, despite the almost continuous supervision of inspectors.

This temptation is not present when the institution does its own repairing.

The advocate of the contract system generally points to a building at Elgin State Hospital, erected by patient and institution labor, as an argument against construction by the institution itself.

That building did require a long time and it was somewhat costly, but the building has no superior in Illinois for strength or attention to details of finish. It will stand for ages and all the repairs it will require will scarcely be worth mentioning. It may have cost more than it could have been done for by contract, but the system must not be condemned by one example. If this building is to be used to condemn the patient labor system of construction, then the score of poor jobs, long in being finished, to which we could point in the last ten years, are at least equally valid arguments against the contract system which erected them.

We do not go so far as to advocate the erection of new buildings costing \$25,000 to \$50,000 by patients, but we do contend that the repair work, the concrete work and reconstruction of old buildings and the erection of the smaller service buildings, such as paintshops, tool houses, wagon sheds, piggeries, poultry houses and the like should be done by institution and patient labor.

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### SEGREGATION OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

A very vital change has taken place during this year in the State's attitude towards the feeble-minded. We little realized how great the revolution would be and we doubt that even, now, after six months' operation of the commitment and segregation law, we understand what it all means.

In the INSTITUTION QUARTERLY, during the year, we have reviewed the work done, preliminary to the introduction and passage of the bill providing for the legal commitment and permanent segregation of all feeble-minded. We have shown the value of cooperation by the success which attended it in this campaign. The law became effective July 1, 1915, and during the fol-

lowing six months some 150 were committed, under its terms, to the Lincoln State School and Colony.

Among these are a number of what might be called criminal feeble-minded youths who, either have a tendency to commit acts of more or less violence, or have been schooled in them.

They present a new problem for our institution to cope with. They are such as would have been committed, prior to July 1, to a reform school or a State's prison. The difference between the two forms of commitment is, that in the latter case, the prisoner would secure his release in due time and return to menace society, while under the new law he has been committed to Lincoln for life, not on account of his crime or offenses, but on account of his mental deficiency.

The new law makes it necessary for the State to provide more accommodations at Lincoln and a part of them must be of a different type than those which are in use. We wish to renew our recommendation that the first method to be adopted be the enlargement of the Lincoln State School and Colony by the purchase of some additional land and the organization of more farm colonies.

A separation of the vicious from the nonvicious feeble-minded should be provided.

The opening of the epileptic colony at Dixon will take from Lincoln a large number of patients, leaving room for feeble-minded, so that the main plant will not have to be materially enlarged for some time to come, but there is every good reason for the extension of the system of farm colonies.

These colonies, in our estimation, should be devoted to intensive cultivation, the raising of garden produce rather than grains and grasses. Gardening, dairying, poultry raising and the like, afford a wide variety of employment to absorb a larger number of workers who can be easily supervised and directed. From an economic standpoint, garden produce is more desirable than corn, oats or hay.

The new law has attracted general attention throughout the United States and there has been a demand from every section for copies of it.

Among the students of the problem of feeble-mindedness, such a law as this has been demanded for years, but Illinois is the first State to enact it and to put into practical operation so comprehensive a plan for the permanent segregation of its mentally deficient.

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## MATERNITY HOSPITALS UNDER STATE SUPERVISION.

Another very important bit of legislation which became effective during the year is the law for the licensing and regulating by State authority of maternity hospitals, maternity homes and maternity wards in general hospitals. The statute places these institutions under the jurisdiction of the board of administration and the State Charities Commission, in the same manner as home-finding and child-placing institutions.

The Legislature, however, made no additional appropriation to either body for the organization of the work laid out. There are a large number of these institutions in the State.

The law is comprehensive and has been very liberally and broadly construed; to carry it into effect will require the organization of a department with investigators and inspectors.

However, an effort has been made to begin the enforcement of the terms of the law. Several meetings have been held, attended by the Board of Administration, State Charities Commission, the president of the Cook County Board of Commissioners, the Health Commissioner of Chicago and others who are concerned in its enforcement.

Various bases have been suggested for administration. There was clearly manifested on the part of all a desire to cooperate and make the statute effective, as it was conceded to be very necessary. Finally a form of application for license and a schedule of questions to be answered were drawn up for the use of the board of administration. An attempt is now being made to enumerate all of the institutions which fall within the definition contained in this law and to get responses from them.

The next General Assembly will be requested to furnish the funds necessary to check up the statements of these institutions and to provide a system of regular inspection.

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#### WORK ON ALTON AND DIXON.

The construction of the Alton State Hospital and the Dixon State School and Colony for epileptics has proceeded rapidly during the year.

At the Alton State Hospital, five buildings have been under roof for some time; had there been heat and service buildings, they could have been opened late in the fall. The power plant, kitchen, general dining room, laundry and bakery, however, had not been completed when winter set in. It has been possible to push the work during the winter and the prospects are that this institution can be opened in July or August.

The administration building, two receiving cottages, the nurses' home, one building for an untidy class are finished. The tunnel system is almost completed. The sewer and water system require a great deal of work as there was considerable surface water to be taken care of.

The extension of the street car tracks from their terminal in Upper Alton to the hospital grounds has not been accomplished, notwithstanding the pledges made by the city of Alton that this would be done. There are two railroads to be crossed by the street car line on this extension and there has been a dispute as to the character of the crossings. The State Utilities Commission at one time decided that the crossings should be separated. This involved a subway under one steam track and an overhead bridge over the other.

At Dixon, nine buildings are under roof and the power plant and service buildings are in process of erection. It is planned to admit inmates into this institution in July or August.

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#### EMPLOYMENT OF THE INSANE.

We would again urge that still greater effort be made, particularly in the group of insane institutions, to provide suitable employment for a large per cent of the inmates. A good deal has been accomplished in this line in the last few years but not nearly so much as should and can be. The receiving physician, in addition to getting a complete history and making a careful diagnosis and classification of the patient, should make a study of each case with reference to his future employment and occupation. After this has been done, one of the members of the staff, the one who has the largest general experience in business and practical life, the one who has the best judgment as to what patients can do, and who has the greatest amount of patience in such matters, should have as his exclusive duty the placing of the patient in a suitable occupation. He should follow all cases up, see whether they are suitably employed, and if not, make such necessary changes in assignment as he deems necessary and advisable. If the right person is selected for the position in each institution, it will not be long before the heads of industrial departments will fall in line and give the necessary cooperation. If this were systematically done, deterioration of mind and body, which one sees in all public insane asylums, could be reduced materially and the degenerative process, if not completely stopped, considerably retarded.

In order to find employment for the larger per cent of our patients, it would also be desirable to do in double shift considerable of the work, that is now done in single shift. This would give employment to just twice as many people and would be to the advantage of everyone. Some of the coal passers and laundry workers are working eight hours per day while many of the patients are having no employment at all. If no one worked more than four hours fully twice as many people could be employed all of the time. As it is, most of the inmates have too little work, some actually work too hard, and too much hard work for an insane person is just as harmful as too little.

This scheme would increase the work of the foremen in the industrial departments somewhat but it would considerably lighten the work of the

attendants on the wards both day and night. An insane person that can be interested in some suitable employment is much less restless both day and night than the one who is idle all the time.

In addition every effort should be made to increase the number of industries; more people should be employed in the sewing rooms, in the tailor shops, in the shoe repairing shops, etc. A number of times people in these departments have complained that they are not furnished enough help to do the work required of them.

Working out these suggestions we will naturally encounter some difficulties, but we believe that they are not insurmountable, and if the task is begun in the right spirit, with the right enthusiasm and the proper organization as suggested above, much can be accomplished for the good of the patients as well as of the State.

We would be emphatic in the statement that the first consideration herein should be the effect of the occupation on the patient.

An industry of this kind, if it may be called such, must therefore be one specially fitted to this requirement.

The physician must have care that the work will be to the benefit of the patient, and the mechanic must see that the operations involve as little waste as possible.

Much must therefore await the teaching of experience, and the results without doubt will be greatly more satisfying after some years of trial and experimentation than at first.

We, therefore, recommend that the work be undertaken gradually, but with the view of extending it as rapidly as possible and that a plan of operation and a system working to that end be devised and established at once.

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#### THE TRANSFER OF THE PSYCHOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

During the year a movement has been inaugurated to transfer the State Psychopathic Institute from the grounds of the Kankakee State Hospital to quarters in the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital.

This commission, in a former report, advocated the transfer of this institute to the grounds of Chicago State Hospital. While there are many advantages in the proposal to make the transfer to the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital, we are of the opinion that there would be conflict between the county and the State authorities in such an arrangement, as is proposed, such conflicts often being of such a character as to impede the scientific researches for which the institute has been created.

We are very much in favor of the transfer of the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital to State authority. There is a sentiment in Cook County in favor of such a transfer, much on the same basis and for much the same reasons as the Dunning institution was turned over to the State. We believe that our efforts should be centered in securing the transfer of the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital to the State after which the psychopathic institute can be moved from Kankakee safely and profitably, either to the psychopathic hospital or to the grounds of the Chicago State Hospital, without endangering its usefulness by conflict of authority.

Our idea is that the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital should perform the same function in Illinois as the Boston Psychopathic Hospital performs in Massachusetts; that is, as a gateway or vestibule into which all mental patients of Cook County should pass for study and observation pending formal legal commitment to a State hospital for the insane. Serving in this capacity, it would be not only a reception service but it would be the center of scientific research. It would no doubt prevent or save from commitment to a state hospital, many hundred of mental patients who, under the present system must be legally committed, or must voluntarily enter a state hospital. This was found to be true at Boston where, in the first year of its operation, several hundred were discharged and sent home, who, but for that institution, would have been compelled to go to a state hospital. Our State has gone on record positively in favor of complete State control of its mental patients. It has enforced this policy rigidly with the exception that it exercises no jurisdiction over those patients of Cook County, who spend

from one or two days to ten days or two weeks in the Cook County Psychopathic Hospital or Detention Hospital, as it is called.

The most valuable time in which to treat mental patients is in the early manifestation of their disease. The earlier the patient is taken in charge, the better his outlook and the more hopeful his case. One of the great impediments to the remedial service of the State hospital is the fact that patients are practically lost when they reach its doors. The State is vitally interested in the early treatment of all forms of mental disorder. For that reason it should carry on a campaign of education and it should be in control of those agencies which first come in contact with the incipient case.

Cook County Psychopathic Hospital is housed in a new modern building, erected in close proximity to the Cook County Hospital. It was liberally equipped and furnished. But for a long time its equipment lay idle. A large portion of the building was appropriated by the Cook County Hospital and devoted to general hospital uses, so that the Psychopathic Hospital was, in fact, little more than a jail. Due to an agitation in the newspapers and among many social workers, these conditions have been improved considerably. But the hospital is not performing its full function, and we do not believe that it ever can be of its greatest value and service to the people until it comes under State control.

With the State in possession of this hospital, the transfer of the State Psychopathic Institute to Chicago would be a very simple problem, a solution of which would benefit the public and the patient.

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### THE REIMBURSING LAW.

Since its enactment, the reimbursing or support section of the State Charities law, has been the cause of opposition, resentment and injustice. Notwithstanding the leniency with which it has been enforced by the Board of Administration and the effort that board has made to apply it equitably, we are all aware that it is permeated with injustice, resulting in dissatisfaction among those who have friends or relatives in the State hospitals and creating a caste among the patients themselves.

It is argued that the support department is more than self-sustaining; that is, that it renders a profit to the State treasury.

This is the last stronghold of those who defend the system. The State might with equal fairness create many other class systems of extracting money from the citizens, and justify them on the ground that they are profitable, but it could not be argued that they were, for that reason alone, right and justifiable.

The law, known as the reimbursement law, under which certain relatives or estates of patients in the State hospitals repay the State in full or in part for the maintenance of such patients, is found in the act creating the Board of Administration.

It reads as follows:

"The total cost of the support of inmates of State hospitals for the insane shall be a charge against the estates of patients or their conservators or against the relatives of such patients who would be liable for the support of the persons of such inmates under an Act entitled "An Act to revise the law in relation to paupers," approved March 23, 1874, if they were not inmates of such hospitals, or against the friends of such inmates who may be willing to assume such support. Such support shall include the cost of clothing, transportation and other incidental expenses and the proper proportion of the cost of maintenance, treatment and necessary repairs and improvements: *"Provided,* the amount required to be paid out of the estate of any such patient or the conservator thereof shall not exceed the reasonable annual income from the estate of the patient aforesaid during the lifetime of any such patient and the compensation of the conservator, of any such patient shall not exceed six per cent per annum of said income: *And, provided, further,* the Board of Administration may, in its discretion, release or modify the payment of all or any part of such income for said support in any case where the circumstances may justify it, and upon the

death of any such patient while an inmate of a State hospital for the insane it shall be the duty of said board to file a claim against the estate of the deceased patient for all the balance of the unpaid support given for the entire term such deceased patient was an inmate of any State hospital for the insane, and it shall be the duty of the court in which such claim is filed to allow the same and direct its payment in due course of administration. In case such patient has no estate from which such support may be collected or annual income used as herein provided, and in case no friend is willing to and does not pay such cost of support, the cost of support shall be recovered from the relative chargeable therewith in the manner provided by an Act entitled, "An Act to revise the law in relation to paupers," approved March 23, 1874. The board may appoint an agent whose duty it shall be to enforce the provisions of this section. The compensation of each agent shall not exceed five dollars per day and the necessary traveling and other incidental expenses actually incurred by him."

Prior to this enactment, the county from which came a patient who had no property, or whose relatives could not pay for his maintenance, assumed that burden and quarterly or semiannually reimbursed the State treasury the per capita per annum cost of maintaining him.

Where friends or relatives were able or willing they signed a bond to provide clothing.

The Board of Administration Act of 1909 changed this system. The county is no longer taxed for the clothing of its patients. The State clothes and maintains all its indigent insane, and under the terms of this section of the law under consideration, requires relatives or estates to reimburse it wherever it is possible for them to do so.

To make the law effective, the board of administration has organized what is known as the support department in charge of an executive officer. Under him there are investigators, one for each hospital except Kankakee and Chicago, which have two each. In the main office at Springfield there are two employees, including the superintendent. The expenses and salaries of these investigators are charged against the institution which they serve. These investigators visit the homes from which insane have been committed, inquire into their ability to pay support, examine court records to discover property held by the patient.

They are supposed to do nothing more than make the contract between the institution and the responsible party for the payment of the support. The contracts are turned into the hospital and at stated periods the hospital renders its bills for the quarter, semiannual or annual period. The money, when collected by the hospital is turned by it into the State treasury. In making up estimates for appropriations, the approximate amount collected in this way is taken into consideration and is included in the budget, so that indirectly the support funds do get back for the use of the institution.

These officials have been appointed under civil service regulations. They receive \$100.00 per month and traveling expenses for the first year, with an automatic increase of \$5.00 per month for five succeeding years.

During the year ending September 30, 1915, the amounts paid to them were as follows:

Salaries .....	\$11,340 00
Traveling expenses .....	4,300 00

During the same period there were collected and turned into the State treasury, the following sums:

Chicago State Hospital.....	\$15,476 89
Kankakee State Hospital.....	54,974 19
Elgin State Hospital.....	34,201 83
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	60,087 58
Anna State Hospital.....	30,382 37
Watertown State Hospital.....	50,458 55
Peoria State Hospital.....	36,483 89

Total .....	\$282,065 30
Total for year ending September 30, 1914.....	231,769 91

Gain .....	\$50,295 39
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It is estimated that of the approximately 17,000 insane patients in Illinois hospitals about 25 per cent or 4,250 are support patients, and of this number a part pay less than the full support charge.

In charge of the department has been Rev. S. D. McKinney. It is due to his high character, his diplomacy and his knowledge and sympathy that so much of the curse of the system has been removed. As a public servant he is a credit to Illinois. It is not our intention or our thought to convey even the slightest suggestion of criticism of him or his conduct of this department.

We are convinced, however, that the theory of the law is unsound, unjust and inequitable, and we recommend with all our strength its repeal and the return to the old method of county support on the basis of representation.

In making this recommendation we are influenced by the following considerations:

First; these institutions have been created by the State and are supported by taxes exclusively. The State has said: "I am the custodian of the mentally sick. All insane must be committed to these hospitals or to such private institutions as I have inspected and approved."

These hospitals have been founded for all, irrespective of sex, race, age, or property qualifications. Their doors are open to all who need their care and protection.

The taxpayers maintain them.

The indigent who are committed to them are not taxpayers, but they are just as welcome and are given the same careful treatment as is accorded to the rich. The fact remains that they contributed nothing directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the institution. Those patients who have estates are taxpayers, as are such relatives who are able to pay. They have already year by year paid their share to the maintenance of these institutions. Now that one of them is sick and requires treatment, why is he not entitled to it free of additional charge. For years he has been providing his part of the money to insure humane and scientific treatment to others. Now he requires it. He is still a taxpayer though a patient, but the State insists that he pay for that which he has helped to make free to others.

Second; of the small number who are well able to pay full or partial support some escape through deception, evasion or political influence, while others less able to bear the burden, bear it uncomplainingly. It is unnecessary to go far into this phase of the situation. Every one at all cognizant of the facts knows it to be true.

We are told that politicians, legislators, men and women of prominence and influence in a community besiege the Board of Administration to let off estates and families who should not be relieved, and that appeal is made to the Executive. Fictitious cases are made out in support of their demands. Even the courts, in some places, have refused to turn over to the State, property belonging to insane patients who have no dependents. In some instances it has been suspected that the conservator of such a patient has resisted the payment of the support because it would take from him a sum of money and a legal duty that is remunerative. On the other hand reimbursing agents in their eagerness to make a good showing have made demand for money to which they were not by the law entitled.

Again families who have no "pull" or whose pride is of such a quality as to be disgraced by the idea of evading payments in such matters, make sacrifices to meet the installments. The board and Mr. McKinney, we feel certain, have tried to prevent such injustice and where it has been called to their attention, remedy has been applied, but such families as we here refer to, do their duty voluntarily, without complaint and these cases come to the surface only here and there, but sufficiently strong to warrant the belief that there are many to-day paying support who are not financially able to do so, or who are actually depriving themselves in order to do so, while as many more, able to do so are not paying because they have, like tax Dodgers, been able to swear themselves out of it.

Third; it creates a privileged class among patients, or has a decided tendency in that direction. Both the pay patient and his family feel that they are entitled to more than those who do not pay support. It is not the

policy of the board or of the service to permit any discrimination in favor of those who are support patients, but it is nevertheless true that both patient and friend in many cases, exert themselves to secure privileges on this ground and friction is the result. Patients frequently complain, saying they are paying for their maintenance, as though that was a good reason why they should have more than others. Likewise those who pay full support ask for more than those who pay half support.

On the wards the pay patient is prone to consider his station as one of superiority. He is likely to taunt others with the statement that he is paying his way or what is worse, that they are pauper patients. As a result there is a fight or a feud, ill feeling and dissatisfaction. This may seem a very small matter to the man on the outside, but when we realize that patients, housed in a very small space, with their liberties restricted, live in an exceedingly narrow world, and the subjects for conversation are few and far between, it is easy to understand how trivial things often cause serious disturbances.

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### THE ONE-STORY PAVILION TYPE.

It is our desire to call your attention again to the merits of the one-story building for housing insane patients, especially those of a chronic type.

We are happy to be able to report that the board has practically accepted the one-story ward building as a standard. During the last year several of this type have been erected and without exception all concerned in the service pronounce them a success.

For the housing of patients, the policy has been established for some time in Illinois to limit to two floors, but we believe that, with the possible exception of the reception service, all other ward buildings should be designed on the one-floor unit plan.

The objections raised to the one-story building were, for the most part, that they would be more expensive. It has been demonstrated that the very contrary is the case; they are less expensive, not only to construct but to maintain and supervise.

Among the new one-story structures recently opened in Illinois are the reception ward for males at Peoria, the pavilions for untidy patients at the Chicago and the Alton State Hospitals, the reception building for men at Elgin. All the pavilions for tubercular patients are of one-story. The contagious hospital at Kankakee State Hospital is single floor. A new ward at Elgin for untidy patient is being constructed on the one-floor plan.

The problem of overcrowding is more acute than it has ever been. During the fourteen months ending October 1, 1915, there was a net increase of 1,800 in the number of inmates of the charitable institutions of this State. These had to be taken in and accommodations found for them in buildings already too crowded for comfort or health. This has been done but at a sacrifice of many conveniences, such as sitting room space and ward dining rooms.

During this period few new buildings were completed and thrown open. During the year of 1916 a few new structures will be available. The new hospital for insane at Alton will begin to receive patients in the fall of 1916 and the epileptic colony at Dixon will begin to relieve the pressure at Lincoln State School and Colony before the end of 1916.

But all the accommodations in sight for use in 1916 are not sufficient, by a long way, to reduce ward population to a normal level.

There is no reason to believe that the net increase during the coming year will be materially less than it was during 1915, so that the opening of new institutions and new buildings, now under way or provided for, is not going to solve the problem. We will close 1916 with as great a jam in our institution as exists at the close of 1915.

We have frequently urged the erection at the hospitals for the insane of one-story brick buildings with concrete floors, laid on the ground with large factory windows, the ceilings open to the roof, with ample water and toilet facilities. Such buildings do not have to be fireproof. It is not neces-

sary to use pressed brick in the walls nor is it necessary to plaster the interior. There are no foundations to be excavated. The radiation is of the least expensive type, consisting of pipes suspended along the walls.

Often have we called attention to several such buildings in the State which long ago demonstrated the feasibility and success of this kind of ward construction.

For light, ventilation, comfort and pleasure for the chronic insane there is nothing in the way of buildings that gives so much promise of solving the overcrowding in our institutions.

These buildings can be built and equipped for about \$300 per bed, or perhaps a little less.

If the population of our insane hospitals were reduced one-third the accommodation in use would be about adequate for the remainder.

In other words it will require space for 5,000 to take care of the excess now on the wards. But this 5,000, it must be remembered are divided among seven different institutions, making an average of a little more than 700 to a hospital.

It would cost at \$300 per bed, about a million and a half dollars to take care of the excess population now present and to give patients the same amount of air space and room as is required by the State laws for lodging houses.

If wards for only 2,000 were provided on the same basis of \$300 per bed in this sort of buildings, the cost would be \$600,000 and the effect most beneficial.

We will be pardoned, if we present here, our idea of the model one-story pavilion for the chronic insane. Many of these ideas, we find incorporated in the new one-story buildings which we have mentioned.

Unit cottages or pavilions intended for the housing of the chronic insane should be detached from every other building. The building should run north and south and the front should face south. This for three very important reasons.

First, so that the day room may get the maximum amount of light and sunlight during every part of the day. The day room should have ample window space facing south, east and west; because it is in the day room that the chronic patients have to spend most of their time during the dreary days of autumn and winter, and for this reason the day room should, under no condition, have the south, east or west sides obscured by porches or verandas. The health of the patients and the cleanliness of the room demand all the sunshine they can possibly get during the winter months.

Second, the dormitory needs east and west exposure for the purpose of securing the maximum of sunlight possible. If the building extends north and south the dormitory will get sunlight from either the east or the west practically the greater part of the day. This amount of sunlight has a wonderful disinfecting and cleansing effect on the walls, floors, furniture, beds and bedding and in addition will reduce to a minimum the artificial heat required.

Third, the verandas should be placed along the east and west sides of the building but should not be allowed to exclude any of the sunlight from either the day room or the dormitory. If the verandas are thus located on the east and west sides of the building the patients can, during the colder seasons, such as early spring and late fall, seek the sunny side of the building and during the hot summer days seek the shady side and thus, in every part of every day of the whole year find either sun or shade as they may desire and in that way enjoy the maximum amount of outdoor fresh air.

The toilet room should be easily accessible to the dormitories, day rooms and verandas. This is important in all cottages housing the untidy chronic insane, because, if these patients can be easily gotten to the toilet, much of the soiling can be avoided.

Toilet rooms and bathrooms should at all times be separate. We can see no reason why they are usually placed in one room. Every instinct of ordinary decency demands that they be kept separate, as many of the chronic insane even have not lost all of their sense of modesty.

For the same obvious reason there should be a separate toilet room for the attendants. Every toilet room should contain ample accommodations, as considerable of the irritation and quarreling can be traced to the inability of patients to get to the toilets and washbasins just when they want to. Consequently in a male cottage, accommodating between 60 and 70 patients, there should be at least eight wash stands, eight seats and four urinals, and for the female cottage of the same size eight wash stands and ten seats.

Each cottage should have one wash stand, one shower bath and one bathtub, irrespective of whether there is a central bathhouse or not.

There should be a separate room for utensils such as brooms, brushes, mops, buckets, etc., which can easily be secured by separating off a portion of the attendants' toilet room by means of a wood and glass partition.

A dormitory for patients working, one in each cottage, should be provided, as these are usually a better class of patients and will greatly appreciate a little special attention and the privacy which it gives them. Besides they are patients who do not require constant watchful care of the attendant.

A small reception room in each cottage is also very desirable, as it furnishes a place where relatives and friends may privately visit one of the inmates and where a patient suddenly stricken may be placed on a couch until removed to the hospital.

It is our firm conviction that cottages for patients should never be more than one story high. By making them only one story high no space will be wasted by stairways. Stairways have the two other objections of being hard on the attendants and especially burdensome to feeble patients and in addition they interfere greatly with easy supervision of the patients. Patients get behind stairways, or some patients are on the upper floor when all of the attendants are compelled to be on the lower floor, and it is during these times that the violent patients are likely to injure each other.

Such cottages, in fact all new ward buildings, should have piped into them live steam, so that it may be used in fighting vermin and in cleaning beds. We have seen this idea in operation in several institutions. There is no more effective method of combating bed bugs than a small live steam jet. It is not poisonous, it is without odor and costs practically nothing. There is no better disinfectant, and being a good disinfectant is likewise a good deodorant.

We believe that the State now has enough hospitals for insane. Those we have should be organized and developed upon the very highest plane of efficiency, considering economy, the well being of patients and the demands of comfort for employees. There is plenty of land at each of them except one. We are getting away from the idea of farming on an extensive scale and are coming to the rational theory that intensive gardening, dairying, poultry raising and the like, not only provide a greater amount of foodstuffs for local consumption but give opportunities for the employment of a much larger number of patients with less supervision.

We have little hesitancy in saying that the truck garden at the Chicago State Hospital consisting of less than 200 acres is of greater economic value to the State and gives employment to more patients than 500 acres of land devoted to farm crops.

Consequently we have plenty of room at our State hospitals for the development of sensible, practical, economic and profitable one-story colonies which, in themselves, will be almost self-supporting.

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#### A CONGRESS TO CELEBRATE SOCIAL PROGRESS.

In 1918, Illinois will celebrate the one hundredth year of its history as a State. The General Assembly and governmental authorities are planning a general State-wide observation of this event. It is our belief that such an occasion as this warrants a great meeting or congress to review the social progress of the State, to discuss the needs of the future and to provide a platform or basis on which all organizations in this field can meet in cooperative effort.

We have already started a movement, the object of which is to bring together in 1918 all the social, charitable, benevolent agencies in the State

in a congress that shall continue for ten days or two weeks. We hope that this gathering will be made a part of the general celebration of our State's one hundredth anniversary. We desire to work in harmony with the various organizations which the General Assembly has provided to inaugurate and carry on this celebration. Our idea has met with hearty and enthusiastic response from all to whom it has been presented.

### JAILS, ALMSHOUSES AND POOR RELIEF.

Undoubtedly, our work during the year among jails, almshouses and official outdoor relief agencies has centered public attention upon them under a new and stronger light.

Never has so much publicity been given to the conditions existing throughout Illinois in these agencies of relief and correction and never has the subject been brought so close home.

It must not be overlooked that our only means of accomplishing constructive reforms in jails, almshouses and outdoor relief measures is publicity through which appeal may be made to public sentiment.

Miss Annie Hinrichsen was certified to this commission by the State Civil Service Commission as first on the eligible list for Inspector of Institutions.

She began her work on April 7, 1915. With rare courage, tempered by tact and amiableness, she has recorded her observations on our jail and almshouses in most vivid terms. Understanding the methods of publicity and being able to present her reports in terms appealing to the editor's sense of news and interest of newspaper readers, she has rendered a most important service to the cause of betterment. The newspapers of each county have been promptly furnished with copies of her reports of their jails, almshouses and poor relief and with few exceptions these reports have been published.

It is worth noting that notwithstanding the unsparing exposure of revolting conditions, only two counties have protested to the commission, that her reports exaggerated or overstated the facts.

Many local officials have no doubt read her reports with bitterness. It has been our experience, however, that honest officials, after a few days, have pulled themselves together and taken a calm survey and conceded that the criticism was due. And after that, changes and improvements are pretty sure to follow. More than one instance of this character are fresh in our minds.

It must be apparent that we can gain nothing in misrepresenting conditions or distorting facts. It must be clear that we have no prejudice one way or the other and that our only object is to jar loose our local communities from that provincial complacency with which they have clung to the idea that their own home institutions and methods are the best of which the situation is susceptible.

During the year some fine improvements have been inaugurated or finished among the almshouses and our agitation of the jail question has produced results in very excellent plans for new jails in Peoria, Sangamon, Winnebago and other counties.

The plans adopted in Peoria, Rockford and Springfield are of a very high character. Copies of the floor plans have been presented in the QUARTERLY.

The report of the Russell Sage Foundation on correctional institutions in Springfield, made as a part of the survey of that city, gave the State penal farm or district workhouse, under State control, a big boost along and sentiment is crystallizing in favor of this idea throughout Illinois.

The success which has attended these institutions in the District of Columbia, Guelph, Ontario and in Indiana is sufficient to make our people think deeply.

The idea is taking root in Illinois. We hope that the next General Assembly will give it consideration and start the movement to place convicted jail prisoners under State control on State farms or workhouses.

The county workhouse is not practical except in Cook and possibly in Peoria and St. Clair, where the jail population is large. It is difficult to secure proper men as superintendents, and the number of prisoners is not

large enough for variety of labor and economical operation. The need for district workhouses is so clear that additional argument is not necessary.

#### THE PUBLIC DEFENDER.

We have been impressed by the practicability of the public defender scheme and believe it should be incorporated into the laws of this State.

There are counties where such an officer is not required but it is safe to say that in every county in which there is a city of 15,000 or more a public defender is almost essential. This is not the place for an extensive recital of the wrongs and evils that the public defender would eliminate. The theory is so well understood that we shall make no argument, but will express our hope that public sentiment will so form as to require of the next General Assembly this much needed enactment.

#### A MONTHLY GRAND JURY.

Rock Island County has led in a reform which is commendable and we mention it here in the hope that other counties will follow the example. It will do much to alleviate some of the rigors of the jail situation.

The Circuit Court of that county is recalling the grand jury every thirty days to consider the cases pending in the jail. Such a plan will be of great value to the man who can not furnish bond, it will be of economic worth to the taxpayer, because it shortens the prisoner's stay in the jail and, more important than all else, are its humane and just aspects.

#### THE DISTRICT ALMSHOUSE.

The same argument we have used for district jails should be made for almshouses. Many of our counties are too small to maintain an economical almshouse. There should be a law whereby two or more counties may combine upon equitable bases to maintain and operate a district almshouse.

Under such an arrangement it will be possible to pay a superintendent what he is worth, and to get a superintendent that is worth the salary, to give the inmates proper attention and to organize the energy of the inmates for profitable ends.

We are of the opinion that farming at county almshouses is a failure. The average poor farm is generally the poorest in the county, so far as economic results are concerned. There is no relation between agriculture and caring for old people in an institution. We have been trying long enough to create a relationship but it can't be done. Once it was the theory that the inmates' labor could be worked to advantage but that theory has been exploded by experience. Old people can not do the hard labor of the field. It is not often that a county farm inmate is found who is worth his salt as a farm hand. If he is, he has no business in a public institution and most likely would not seek its shelter. Consequently these acres are farmed by paid employees. The superintendent who is a good farmer and at the same time a competent institution administrator is a rare find.

After the superintendent has given the farming side of his dual position due consideration and time, which means all his time, he has no time left in which to consider the needs and care of the unfortunate committed to his keeping.

Hence, the big farm has become a misnomer and a positive burden upon the taxpayer.

We believe that a small tract of good land devoted to gardening, poultry and dairy is the better idea. Many of the old people can care for a garden spot and give some assistance in the care of chickens and cows. Such a plan promises more economical results than the farming operations by paid help.

#### CHANGES IN OUR APPROPRIATIONS.

The last General Assembly made no appropriation to pay the expenses of the county boards of auxiliary visitors. The act creating these boards expressly provided that their members were not to receive any compensation or expenses.

Later the General Assembly established a custom of making a lump sum appropriation to the State Board of Charities from which to pay \$5.00 to each member of these boards who made at least one visit of inspection to the jail and almshouse of his county.

Because, of the apparent doubt in the case, we did not feel justified in assuming the responsibility and did not urge the Legislature to make another appropriation. If the law creating the boards were amended by striking out these prohibitions or inserting in their place a compensation, then the situation would be different.

Many of the boards consented to act without the \$5.00 annual fee which had been paid from this lump appropriation to cover their actual expenses; others refused to serve without it and others did not reply to our query.

In some counties these boards were very efficient, active and courageous and accomplished results. Their services should be retained if it is possible to do so.

The General Assembly allowed our commission \$500 with which to codify the charity and social laws of the State. This work will be done during 1916. Also it allowed us \$750 per year for the collection of criminal statistics. For the time being this work will be carried on by the present office force because the funds are not large enough to warrant additional help.

Quarterly a report has been made to each member of the commission of the expenditures of the preceding three months and the balance on hand in each fund. Semiannually a similar detailed report as required by law has been filed with the Governor. We have lately undertaken to print in the INSTITUTION QUARTERLY a detailed, quarterly financial report.

#### ITEMS IN OUR APPROPRIATIONS.

The total of our appropriations for the two years July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917, is \$23,640 against \$23,700 for the two years 1913-1915, a decrease of \$60.

Compared, the allowances for the two periods stand as follows:

July 1, 1913, to June 30, 1915.	July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1917.
Assistant secretary and stenographer ..... \$ 2,400 00	Assistant secretary..... \$3,000 00
Inspector of institutions..... 2,400 00	Inspector of institutions.... 2,400 00
Stenographer ..... 1,800 00	Stenographer ..... 1,800 00
Messenger ..... 1,600 00	Messenger ..... 1,600 00
Office and incidentals, including traveling expenses.... 10,000 00	Extra clerk hire..... 700 00
Books ..... 1,000 00	Postage ..... 1,300 00
State Conference of Charities 1,500 00	Printing and stationery..... 800 00
Auxiliary boards of visitors to county institutions..... 3,000 00	Typewriter supplies..... 50 00
	Towels and laundry..... 20 00
	Typewriters ..... 80 00
	Cuts and engraving..... 200 00
	Press clippings..... 120 00
	Telephone ..... 200 00
	Telegraph ..... 150 00
	Express, freight and transfer 200 00
	Traveling expenses, five commissioners ..... 2,000 00
	Traveling expenses, executive secretary ..... 2,000 00
	Traveling expenses, inspector of institutions..... 1,800 00
	Contingent fund..... 720 00
	Books, etc..... 1,000 00
	State Conference of Charities 1,500 00
	Criminal statistics..... 1,500 00
	Codification of charities laws 500 00
Total ..... \$23,700 00	Total ..... \$23,640 00

## THE WORK OF THE OFFICE.

During the year, our executive secretary spent almost 60 per cent of the working days "on the road," visiting institutions and making investigations. The following table shows the State Charitable Institutions of Illinois and the number of visits to each:

	Visits.
Elgin State Hospital.....	6
Kankakee State Hospital.....	6
Jacksonville State Hospital.....	4
Anna State Hospital.....	4
Watertown State Hospital.....	4
Peoria State Hospital.....	11
Chester State Hospital.....	4
Chicago State Hospital.....	7
Lincoln State School and Colony.....	4
Illinois School for the Deaf .....	2
Illinois School for the Blind .....	3
Industrial Home for the Blind.....	2
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home .....	3
Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home .....	3
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home .....	10
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	2
State Training School for Girls.....	3
St. Charles School for Boys.....	3
Alton State Hospital.....	4

Total visits..... 85

During 1914 his total visits to Illinois State Charitable Institutions were 61.

## DATES OF VISITS.

The following table gives the dates of visits, inspections, etc., by the executive secretary during 1915:

## January.

1. McLean County jail to interview a prisoner charged with murder and alleged to have been at one time an inmate of the State Training School for Girls.
1. Visited the Peoria County jail and inspected it at night.
2. Inspected the Peoria County jail in the morning, and the Peoria County almshouse and county hospital in the afternoon.
3. Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
16. Chicago; meeting of the State Charities Commission.
23. Chicago; meeting of the State Charities Commission.
26. Bloomington; before the Civic League to discuss the proposal to erect a county detention home.
27. University of Illinois; spoke before the class in sociology on the State charities.

## February.

13. Peoria State Hospital.
16. Alton State Hospital.
17. Belleville; to inspect the St. Clair County almshouse, county jail and the Belleville City Hospital for Tuberculosis.
18. Chester State Hospital.
19. Anna State Hospital.
23. Jacksonville State Hospital.
24. Jacksonville State Hospital.
24. Illinois State School for the Deaf.
25. Illinois State School for the Blind.
26. Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.
27. Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

## March.

2. Peoria State Hospital.
3. Watertown State Hospital.
4. Watertown State Hospital.
10. Lincoln State School and Colony.
11. Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
12. Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home.
13. Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind.
15. Illinois State Training School for Girls.
16. St. Charles School for Boys.
17. Elgin State Hospital.
18. Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home.
19. Kankakee State Hospital.
20. Chicago; meeting of the State Charities Commission.
23. Elgin State Hospital.
27. Chicago; meeting of the State Charities Commission.

## April.

6. Jacksonville State Hospital.
7. Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.
8. Peoria State Hospital.
29. Rock Island; to consult with the architect of the proposed new county jail of that county.
29. Watertown State Hospital.
30. Watertown State Hospital.
30. Peoria State Hospital (evening).

## May.

3. Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
- 10-16. Baltimore, Md.; attending the National Conference of Charities and the annual meeting of the American Association of Officials of Charity.
17. Occoquan, Virginia; visiting the District of Columbia penal farm.
18. Boston, Mass.; Perkins Institute for the Blind.
19. Waverley, Mass.; Massachusetts School for Feeble-minded.
20. Concord Junction, Mass.; Massachusetts Reformatory.
21. Westborough, Mass.; Lyman School for Boys and Westborough State Hospital.

## June.

1. Illinois State School for the Blind.
8. Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
10. Peoria State Hospital.
11. Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.
12. Chicago; State Conference of Charities, executive committee meeting.
17. Jacksonville State Hospital.
21. Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
22. Kankakee State Hospital.
22. Elgin State Hospital.
24. Watertown State Hospital.
30. Anna State Hospital.

## July.

1. Chester State Hospital.
2. Alton State Hospital.
12. Chicago State Hospital.
13. Chicago; meeting of alienists and neurologists.
14. Chicago; meeting of alienists and neurologists.
15. Chicago State Hospital.
16. Chicago; meeting of alienists and neurologists.
17. Kankakee State Hospital.
18. Kankakee State Hospital.
19. Danville; preparing for meeting of the State Conference of Charities.
24. Lincoln State School and Colony.
26. Peoria State Hospital.

27. Peoria; consultation with architect of new county jail.
28. Illinois State Training School for Girls.
28. St. Charles School for Boys.
29. Chicago; meeting of officers and committees of the State Conference of Charities.
29. Kankakee State Hospital (evening).
30. Elgin State Hospital.

#### August.

3. Peoria State Hospital.
4. Peoria; conferring with architect of new county jail.
8. Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
12. Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
17. Chicago; meeting on account of the State Conference of Charities.
18. Chicago; business of the State Charities Commission.
19. Chicago; business of the State Charities Commission.
20. Chicago; business of the State Charities Commission.
21. Illinois Soldiers' Widows' Home.
26. Jacksonville State Hospital.
27. Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.
28. Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.
30. Peoria State Hospital.

#### September.

2. Danville; on business on account of the State Conference of Charities.
13. Peoria; with county supervisors in new county jail plans.
14. Watertown State Hospital.
15. Watertown State Hospital.
16. Illinois State School for Blind.
17. Illinois State School for the Deaf.
24. Lincoln State School and Colony.
25. Peoria State Hospital.
28. Chicago; Cook County Psychopathic Hospital in the morning; Chicago State Hospital in the afternoon.
29. Chicago; meeting of the State Charities Commission.
30. Indianapolis; Mississippi Valley Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

#### October.

1. Indianapolis; Mississippi Valley Anti-Tuberculosis Association.
2. Danville; State Conference of Charities business.
9. Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
10. Bloomington; on the case of an inmate at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
- 20-25. Danville; twentieth State Conference of Charities and Correction.
26. Chicago; meeting Board of Administration and others to discuss new law licensing and regulating maternity hospitals.
28. Elgin State Hospitals.
29. Elgin State Hospital.

#### November.

1. Olney; visiting Richland County almshouse and addressing Women's Club.
2. Anna State Hospital.
3. Chester State Hospital.
4. Alton State Hospital.
9. Bloomington; State convention, Illinois Nurses' Association.
10. Chicago; Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy.
11. Chicago; Illinois Industrial Home for the Blind; meeting of the committee to draft schedules and blanks for maternity hospital reports and inspections.
12. Bloomington; State Normal University, on State charities.
14. Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
15. Peoria State Hospital.
27. Lincoln State School and Colony.

December.

2. Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; School of Sociology, Loyola University (evening).
3. Elgin State Hospital.
4. Elgin State Hospital.
7. Kankakee State Hospital.
8. Chicago State Hospital.
9. Illinois State Training School for Girls.
10. St. Charles School for Boys.
11. Chicago State Hospital.
20. Alton State Hospital.
21. Illinois Southern Penitentiary; Chester State Hospital.
- 21-22. Anna State Hospital.
26. Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home.
27. Peoria State Hospital.
28. Chicago State Hospital.
29. Chicago; meeting of the State Charities Commission.
30. Kankakee State Hospital.

In other words, the executive secretary made eighty-five visits to the nineteen State charitable institutions. Some were of a whole day's duration, some were of two days and others were of only a few hours, according to the nature of the business in hand. The large number of visits to the Peoria State Hospital are accounted for by the fact that, during this year, that county has condemned its old jail, voted bonds for a new and has adopted plans and let the contract and begun the work of erection. A number of visits were made to Peoria at the request of architect and county officers for consultation, and with each one so made, there is credited a visit to the State Hospital. The number of visits to the Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home were due to the frequent changes in superintendent.

Besides these visits to the State charitable institutions, he inspected the Peoria County jail, the Peoria County almshouse, and county hospital, the St. Clair County almshouse, the St. Clair County jail and the Belleville City Hospital for Tuberculosis, the Richland County almshouse, the Illinois Southern Prison and a number of private institutions.

In May he attended and took part in the forty-second annual National Conference of Charities, and the annual meeting of the American Association of Officials of Charity, both at Baltimore, and on his way home visited public institutions at Occoquan, Virginia, Boston, Waverley, Watertown, Concord Junction, and Westborough, Massachusetts. He has filed with the members of this commission, copies of detailed reports of every visit enumerated, and where special investigation was involved, has made a complete account of his actions and the results of his inquiry. The time of the secretary in the office was consumed in preparation of these reports, in the writing of the copy for the four issues of the INSTITUTION QUARTERLY, answering correspondence, appearing before legislative committees and other matters of routine character.

#### NO INCREASE IN OFFICE FORCE.

The office force has not been increased. The appropriations made to our commission for the two years beginning July 1, 1915, aggregated the same as those allowed us for the preceding two-year period. The growth of the work of the commission and of the office has been taken care of therefore, without additional cost to the State.

#### THE INSPECTION OF JAILS AND ALMSHOUSES.

April 7, Miss Annie Hinrichson entered upon her duties as inspector of institutions, having passed the State civil service examination a short time before.

Between April 7 and December 31, she visited every county, inspected its jail and almshouse, investigated its system of outdoor relief and agencies for relieving distress and prepared and submitted her reports upon each.

These reports will appear in the March, 1916, number of the INSTITUTION QUARTERLY. So that within twelve months, this big task and the publication of the detailed reports of its results will have been completed, an example of efficiency in State governmental departments in which we feel a justifiable pride.

### THE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The twentieth State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Danville in October. It was most hospitably received by the city and the attendance from outside was the largest on record. We were disappointed, however, at the small number of Danville people who attended the sessions. The program was of a very high order and every speaker, with one or possibly two exceptions, was able to be present in person.

The people of Alton invited the conference to that city in 1916 and the invitation was accepted.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF STATE CHARITIES COMMISSION.

For the year October 1, 1914, to September 30, 1915, showing balances at opening of year, new appropriations, lapses, disbursements during the year and balances at the close.

	Balance on hand October 1, 1914.	Appropri- ations available July 1, 1915.	Lapsed in former years, not charged off. Lapsed Sept. 30, 1915.	Expended during fis- cal year 1914-1915.	Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1915.
Incidental expenses.....	\$5,100 71	\$ 510 00	\$ 73 29	\$5,027 42	\$ 510 00
Assistant secretary*.....	1,623 33	.....	723 33	900 00 9 months	Account closed. See clerk hire.
Other employees*.....	2,567 64	.....	382 64	\$2,175 00 9 months	Account closed. See clerk hire.
Auxiliary visitors.....	3,298 20	.....	433 20 1,890 00	975 00	Account closed. No new appropri- ation.
Conference of charities.....	761 49	750 00	11 49 10 11	\$739 89	\$ 750 00
Books .....	1,027 16	500 00	381 60	721 82	423 74
Extra clerk hire.....	.....	350 00	.....	25 00	325 00
Traveling expenses.....	.....	2,900 00	.....	233 13	2,666 87
Postage.....	.....	650 00	.....	.....	650 00
Contingent expenses.....	.....	360 00	.....	.....	360 00
Criminal statistics.....	.....	750 00	.....	.....	750 00
Codification of charity laws.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....	500 00
Printing and binding.....	.....	400 00	.....	.....	400 00
Clerk hire†.....	.....	4,400 00	.....	1,025 00 3months	3,375 00

\* Assistant secretary and other employees were combined into one item "clerk hire" on July 1, 1915, and these have been paid from latter appropriation since that date.

† Includes "assistant secretary" and "other employees."

## LIST OF VOUCHERS ISSUED FROM OCTOBER 1, 1914, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1915.

Date.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.			
Oct. 5	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	\$77 39
Oct. 7	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages.	5 36
Oct. 7	Gravel Springs Co.	Water.	1 35
Oct. 7	Gravel Springs Co.	Water.	2 25
Oct. 7	Gravel Springs Co.	Water.	1 35
Oct. 7	Gravel Springs Co.	Water.	45
Oct. 12	J. A. Mussillon & Bro.	Repairs.	2 00
Oct. 13	Alice P. Aldrich.	Traveling expenses.	79 50
Oct. 13	Alice P. Aldrich.	Traveling expenses.	52 01
Oct. 13	Alice P. Aldrich.	Traveling expenses.	83 26
Oct. 13	Alice P. Aldrich.	Traveling expenses.	65 73
Oct. 13	Merchants' Transfer Co.	Hauling.	66
Oct. 13	Striffler Ice Co.	Ice.	1 82
Oct. 13	International Press Clipping Bureau.	Press clippings.	5 00
Oct. 13	L. W. Meredith.	Editorial services.	25 00
Oct. 13	Mabel Nixon.	Traveling expenses.	8 33
Oct. 13	Lawson-Shores Engraving Co.	Cuts.	8 75
Oct. 15	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	9 63
Oct. 16	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service.	8 10
Oct. 16	Nellie Drohan.	Stenographic service.	1 25
Oct. 16	Margaret Kavanaugh.	Stenographic service.	3 75
Oct. 16	June Morrison.	Stenographic service.	3 75
Oct. 16	J. W. Patton, postmaster.	Postage.	100 00
Nov. 5	Charles Renfro.	Traveling expenses.	21 42
Nov. 5	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages.	29 47
Nov. 5	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service.	19 35
Nov. 5	C. D. Roberts.	Laundry.	33
Nov. 5	A. L. Bowen.	Postage on QUARTERLY.	17 27
Nov. 5	A. L. Bowen.	Postage on QUARTERLY.	14 15
Nov. 5	International Press Clipping Bureau.	Press clippings.	5 00
Nov. 5	Coe Bros.	Supplies.	15 15
Nov. 5	Postal Telegraph Co.	Messages.	3 45
Nov. 5	Capitol Engraving Co.	Cuts.	5 50
Nov. 5	Capitol Engraving Co.	Cuts.	53 24
Nov. 5	Capitol Engraving Co.	Cuts.	3 50
Nov. 5	Capitol Engraving Co.	Cuts.	15 63
Nov. 5	Capitol Engraving Co.	Cuts.	5 25
Nov. 5	Miss Alice Hedenburg.	Stenographic services.	1 25
Nov. 5	Mrs. Amiee Spitznagle.	Stenographic services.	1 50
Nov. 5	Irene Sutton.	Stenographic services.	13 75
Nov. 5	Bettie Odiorne.	Clerical services.	6 25
Nov. 5	Margaret Kavanaugh.	Stenographic services.	5 00
Nov. 5	Mrs. May McGuire Telford.	Clerical services.	5 00
Nov. 10	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	66 44
Nov. 10	Capitol Engraving Co.	Cuts.	11 05
Nov. 10	Illinois Society American Institute Criminal Law.	Dues.	2 50
Nov. 10	Alex. Perry.	Labor.	6 50
Nov. 10	Mabel Nixon.	Traveling expenses.	27 83
Dec. 14	H. E. Barker.	Picture frames.	2 50
Dec. 5	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages.	1 10
Dec. 5	International Press Clipping Bureau.	Press clippings.	5 00
Dec. 5	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	42 06
Dec. 5	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	58 41
Dec. 5	Albert Huber.	Traveling expenses.	53 47
Dec. 14	L. W. Meredith.	Editorial work on QUARTERLY.	25 00
Dec. 14	Postal Telegraph Co.	Messages.	3 17
Dec. 14	Edward H. Ochsner, M. D.	Traveling expenses.	41 88
Dec. 14	Capitol Engraving Co.	Cuts.	1 40
Dec. 14	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone service.	12 70
Dec. 14	Postal Telegraph Co.	Messages.	5 58
Dec. 14	American Express Co.	Express.	5 63
Dec. 14	American Express Co.	Express.	12 34
Dec. 14	American Express Co.	Express.	12 27
Dec. 16	C. A. Stevenson.	Typewriter cushions.	1 00
Dec. 16	Nellie Drohan.	Stenographic services.	1 25
Dec. 16	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	35 62
Dec. 30	Amiee Spitznagle.	Stenographic services.	13 75
Dec. 30	Illinois State Register.	Letterheads.	9 50
Jan. 4	J. A. Mussillon & Son.	Repairs.	95
Jan. 4	International Press.	Clipping service.	5 00
Jan. 4	Frank R. Simmons.	Pen.	3 00
Jan. 6	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	45 89

## LIST OF VOUCHERS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—continued.			
Jan. 6	Postal Telegraph.....	Messages.....	\$ 33
Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Express.....	Express.....	42
Jan. 6	Western Union.....	Messages.....	86
Jan. 6	Pascal M. Hatch.....	Red Cross stamps.....	5 00
Jan. 8	Central Union Telephone.....	Phone service.....	9 25
Jan. 8	National Conference Charities.....	Dues.....	2 50
Jan. 8	American Express Co.....	Express.....	4 86
Jan. 12	Striffler Ice Co.....	Ice.....	5 46
Jan. 12	Edward H. Ochser.....	Traveling expenses.....	42 63
Jan. 13	John B. Harris.....	Traveling expenses.....	121 69
Jan. 13	John B. Harris.....	Traveling expenses.....	116 98
Jan. 19	Ruth Williams.....	Stenographic services.....	8 75
Jan. 19	Bessie Odiorne.....	Clerical services.....	16 25
Jan. 19	C. D. Roberts & Co.....	Laundry.....	3 28
Jan. 19	Capitol Engraving Co.....	Cuts.....	3 25
Jan. 19	Bert C. Powers.....	Photographs.....	6 00
Feb. 6	A. L. Bowen.....	Traveling expenses.....	48 56
Feb. 6	A. L. Bowen.....	Postage advanced.....	30 35
Feb. 11	Wells Fargo Express.....	Express.....	1 33
Feb. 11	American Express Co.....	Express.....	11 29
Feb. 11	Adams Express Co.....	Express.....	1 11
Feb. 11	Striffler Ice Co.....	Ice.....	1 82
Feb. 11	Gravel Springs Co.....	Water.....	2 70
Feb. 11	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Phone service.....	2 45
Feb. 11	International Press.....	Clipping service.....	5 00
Feb. 11	Postal Telegraph Co.....	Messages.....	5 20
Feb. 11	Addressograph Co.....	Stencils.....	14 32
Feb. 11	Underwood Typewriter Co.....	Repairs.....	7 35
Feb. 11	Frank R. Simmons.....	Index cards.....	1 25
Feb. 11	Capitol Engraving Co.....	Cuts.....	1 40
Feb. 11	Adams Express Co.....	Express.....	82
Feb. 15	Western Union Co.....	Messages.....	30
Feb. 15	Baker-Vawter Co.....	Binders.....	50 23
Mar. 9	Striffler Ice Co.....	Ice.....	1 54
Mar. 9	Gravel Springs Co.....	Water.....	45
Mar. 9	L. W. Meredith.....	Editorial work.....	25 00
Mar. 9	Frank R. Simmons.....	Supplies.....	4 40
Mar. 9	Miss Bettie Odiorne.....	Clerical work.....	21 25
Mar. 9	Lonnie Jones.....	Janitor service.....	2 00
Mar. 9	International Press.....	Clipping service.....	5 00
Mar. 9	Coe Bros.....	Supplies.....	2 15
Mar. 9	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Phone service.....	7 40
Mar. 9	Western Union Co.....	Messages.....	57
Mar. 9	American Express Co.....	Express.....	5 04
Mar. 9	Jeffersons Printing Co.....	Cards, mailing list.....	2 00
Mar. 9	Alice P. Aldrich.....	Traveling expenses.....	12 40
Mar. 9	A. L. Bowen.....	Traveling expenses.....	67 66
Apr. 1	A. L. Bowen.....	Traveling expenses.....	86 55
Apr. 10	Alice P. Aldrich.....	Traveling expenses.....	64 16
Apr. 10	Alice P. Aldrich.....	Traveling expenses.....	30 94
Apr. 10	A. L. Bowen.....	Traveling expenses.....	17 41
Apr. 12	Myrtle McCauley.....	Stenographic services.....	7 50
Apr. 12	Lonnie Jones.....	Labor.....	2 00
Apr. 12	International Press Clipping Bureau.....	Press clippings.....	5 00
Apr. 12	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	Messages.....	76
Apr. 12	C. D. Roberts.....	Laundry.....	17
Apr. 12	Central Union Telephone Co.....	Telephone service.....	6 90
Apr. 12	Adams Express Co.....	Express.....	24
Apr. 12	National Express Co.....	Express.....	3 57
Apr. 12	Albert Huber.....	Traveling expenses.....	99 24
Apr. 12	Schnepp & Barnes.....	News slips.....	15 75
Apr. 12	Bettie Odiorne.....	Clerical services.....	8 75
Apr. 12	Mrs. May Telford.....	Clerical services.....	6 25
Apr. 12	J. C. Neuman.....	Iron door.....	17 75
Apr. 12	H. O. McGrue.....	Varnishing, etc.....	86 40
Apr. 17	A. L. Bowen.....	Postage advanced.....	42 18
Apr. 17	Hale-Crossley Printing Co.....	Cuts.....	75
Apr. 17	Edw. F. Hartmann.....	Stationery, etc.....	7 00
Apr. 21	John B. Harris.....	Traveling expenses.....	173 59
Apr. 28	Annie Hinrichsen.....	Traveling expenses.....	79 33
May 11	Coe Brothers.....	Typewriter, etc.....	50 00
May 11	Ludwig & Meyer.....	Lights.....	3 34
May 11	International Press Clipping Bureau.....	Press clippings.....	5 00
May 11	James Diehl.....	Hauling mail.....	1 50
May 11	Schnepp & Barnes.....	News letters.....	2 25

## LIST OF VOUCHERS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—Continued.			
May 11	John Bressmer Co.	Mop.	\$ 1 25
May 11	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages.	68
May 11	National Express Co.	Express.	8 27
May 11	N. Trainor & Son.	Painting office walls.	12 00
May 11	Wells Fargo Co.	Express.	23
May 21	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	40 76
May 25	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	178 74
May 25	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	20 79
May 25	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	17 96
May 25	Dr. Anna Dwyer.	Traveling expenses.	60 68
May 31	Andrew Ryan.	Statistical service.	100 00
June 15	H. E. Barker.	Framing pictures.	16 30
June 15	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	44 42
June 15	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	47 77
June 15	Central Union Telephone.	Telephone service.	10 05
June 15	Central Union Telephone.	Telephone service.	9 25
June 15	Dr. Edward H. Ochsner.	Traveling expenses.	57 60
June 15	Baker-Vawter Co.	Paper.	4 34
June 15	Merchants' Transfer.	Transferring.	2 00
June 15	International Press Clipping Bureau.	Press clippings.	5 00
June 15	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages.	3 42
June 15	Adams Express Co.	Express.	82
June 15	Jeffersons Printing Co.	Labels.	45
June 15	L. W. Meredith.	Proof reading.	25 00
June 15	Lincoln Bindery Co.	Filing boxes.	25 00
June 15	American Express Co.	Express.	5 40
June 16	A. Dirksen & Son.	Carpets and rugs.	131 62
June 16	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	29 82
June 16	Andrew Ryan.	Tabulating.	11 55
July 6	J. W. Patton.	Postage.	50 00
July 6	A. L. Bowen.	Postage.	30 83
July 6	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	51 96
July 6	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	54 31
July 8	Dr. Anna Dwyer.	Traveling expenses.	120 40
July 31	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	23 00
Aug. 4	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	22 80
Aug. 4	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	20 31
Aug. 4	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	38 30
Aug. 4	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	61 07
Aug. 14	J. W. Patton.	Postage.	50 00
Aug. 17	Illinois State Reformatory.	Supplies.	6 75
Aug. 17	Illinois State Reformatory.	Supplies.	3 65
Aug. 17	International Press Clipping Bureau.	Clippings.	5 00
Aug. 17	International Press Clipping Bureau.	Clippings.	5 00
Aug. 17	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone.	9 80
Aug. 17	Central Union Telephone Co.	Telephone.	7 30
Aug. 17	James Diehle.	Hauling mail.	1 50
Aug. 17	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages.	3 25
Aug. 17	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages.	25
Aug. 17	Jeffersons Printing Co.	Paper wrappers.	8 50
Aug. 17	American Express Co.	Express.	4 89
Aug. 17	American Express Co.	Express.	5 92
Aug. 17	A. W. Kessberger.	Photograph.	1 00
Aug. 17	Coe Brothers.	Supplies.	2 30
Aug. 17	Frank R. Simmons.	Envelopes.	6 15
Aug. 17	Illinois Society Mental Hygiene.	Dues.	3 00
Aug. 17	Bettie Odiorne.	Clerical services.	12 50
Aug. 17	Elizabeth Leach.	Clerical services.	11 25
Aug. 17	Mabel Stockdale.	Stenographic services.	13 75
Aug. 17	Edith Edwards.	Stenographic services.	19 50
Aug. 17	Katherine Ballard.	Stenographic services.	22 50
Aug. 23	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	56 54
Aug. 23	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	50 57
Aug. 28	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	49 47
Aug. 28	Annie Hinrichsen.	Traveling expenses.	69 37
Aug. 28	Underwood Typewriter Co.	Typewriter.	23 03
Aug. 28	John B. Harris.	Traveling expenses.	170 33
Aug. 31	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	23 59
Sept. 3	International Press Clipping Bureau.	Clippings.	5 00
Sept. 3	J. A. Mussillon.	Repairs.	50
Sept. 3	A. L. Bowen.	Traveling expenses.	10 90
Sept. 3	J. W. Patton.	Postage.	100 00
Sept. 4	L. C. Smith & Bro.	Typewriter.	33 50
Sept. 4	Western Union Telegraph Co.	Messages.	94
Sept. 4	Postal Telegraph Co.	Messages.	15

## LIST OF VOUCHERS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
INCIDENTAL EXPENSES—concluded.			
Sept. 7	F. T. Dirksen.....	Re-covering chairs.....	\$16 00
Sept. 7	Central Union Telegraph Co.....	Telephone.....	12 70
Sept. 7	Capitol Engraving Co.....	Cuts.....	17 78
Sept. 7	Annie Hinrichsen.....	Traveling expenses.....	22 07
	Total.....		\$5,027 47
BOOKS.			
Oct. 7	H. N. Shonkwiler.....	Tribune.....	\$ 2 40
Oct. 13	Illinois State Journal Co.....	Subscription.....	1 69
Oct. 13	Frank R. Simmons.....	Envelopes.....	6 25
Oct. 13	Coe Brothers.....	Fillers.....	50
Oct. 13	Lawson-Shores Engraving Co.....	Cuts for QUARTERLY.....	9 55
Oct. 15	Illinois Medical Journal.....	Books.....	10 00
Oct. 17	Report National Conference Mothers.....	Books.....	2 00
Nov. 5	F. R. Simmons.....	Dictionary.....	15 00
Nov. 5	The Survey.....	Printing.....	11 50
Nov. 5	Illinois State Reformatory.....	Letterheads.....	5 30
Nov. 10	American Medical Publishing Co.....	Subscription.....	1 00
Nov. 10	Edw. F. Hartmann Co.....	Pamphlets.....	47 00
Nov. 10	Edw. F. Hartmann Co.....	Printing.....	4 00
Dec. 5	Mabel Nixon, Springfield Survey.....	Books.....	1 35
Dec. 5	Charles Scribners Sons.....	Books.....	1 27
Dec. 5	Dodd, Mead & Company.....	Books.....	1 94
Dec. 5	The Macmillan Co.....	Books.....	2 20
Dec. 5	R. L. Polk & Co.....	Books.....	5 00
Dec. 5	Journal Nervous and Mental Diseases.....	Books.....	1 00
Dec. 5	F. A. Davis.....	Books.....	4 05
Dec. 5	American Academy of Medicine.....	Books.....	18 00
Dec. 5	Moffatt Yard & Company.....	Books.....	1 94
Dec. 5	W. B. Saunders Company.....	Books.....	3 50
Dec. 5	Forbes & Company.....	Books.....	50
Dec. 5	Journal Infectious Diseases.....	Subscription.....	5 00
Dec. 5	Northwest Medicine.....	Subscription.....	2 00
Dec. 5	McBride Nast & Co.....	Book.....	6 31
Dec. 16	National Conference Charities.....	Reports.....	12 25
Dec. 30	Modern Hospital.....	Subscription.....	3 00
Jan. 4	Illinois State Journal.....	Subscription.....	1 69
Jan. 4	Richard G. Badger.....	Subscription.....	4 00
Jan. 4	Coe Brothers.....	Subscription.....	2 90
Jan. 6	P. S. King & Son, Ltd.....	Books.....	1 88
Jan. 6	A. R. Elliott Publishing Co.....	Books.....	5 00
Jan. 8	Douglas C. McMurtrie.....	Books.....	2 00
Jan. 8	Johns Hopkins Press.....	Books.....	5 00
Jan. 8	Rockefeller Institute.....	Subscription.....	5 00
Jan. 8	Chicago Medical Book Co.....	Books.....	20 60
Jan. 8	Chicago Medical Book Co.....	Books.....	2 25
Jan. 12	American Medical Association.....	Subscription.....	2 00
Jan. 19	Capitol Engraving Co.....	Cuts—QUARTERLY.....	25 12
Feb. 11	H. N. Shonkwiler.....	Subscription.....	3 25
Feb. 11	Capitol Engraving Co.....	Cuts—QUARTERLY.....	15 35
Feb. 11	The Survey.....	Subscription.....	3 00
Feb. 11	The New York Herald.....	Seven editions.....	27
Feb. 15	The New York Herald.....	Papers.....	1 03
Mar. 9	Chicago Medical Book Co.....	Books.....	14
Mar. 9	Vineland Training School.....	Books.....	4 00
Mar. 9	Alienist and Neurologist.....	Subscription.....	5 00
Mar. 9	Thomas Y. Crowell Co.....	Books.....	1 58
Mar. 9	Longmans, Green & Co.....	Books.....	1 00
Mar. 9	Journal Nervous and Mental Diseases.....	Subscription.....	5 00
Mar. 9	Peoria Child Welfare.....	Subscription.....	1 00
Mar. 9	Chicago Medical Book Co.....	Books.....	7 30
Mar. 9	Little Brown & Co.....	Books.....	5 00
Mar. 9	McBride, Nast & Co.....	Books.....	4 82
Mar. 9	Doubleday, Page & Co.....	Books.....	1 14
Apr. 12	The Survey.....	Book.....	1 40
Apr. 12	Richard G. Badger.....	Book.....	2 64
Apr. 12	D. Appleton Company.....	Book.....	1 95
Apr. 12	Chicago Medical Book Co.....	Book.....	1 50
Apr. 12	American Association Labor Legislation.....	Subscription.....	3 00
Apr. 12	Lea & Febiger.....	Subscription.....	5 00
Apr. 12	Illinois State Journal.....	Subscription.....	1 69
Apr. 12	John D. Hawley.....	Painting and varnishing.....	34 00
Apr. 12	William Oglesby.....	Plastering.....	12 00
Apr. 15	H. O. McGruce.....	Varnishing floor.....	57 00

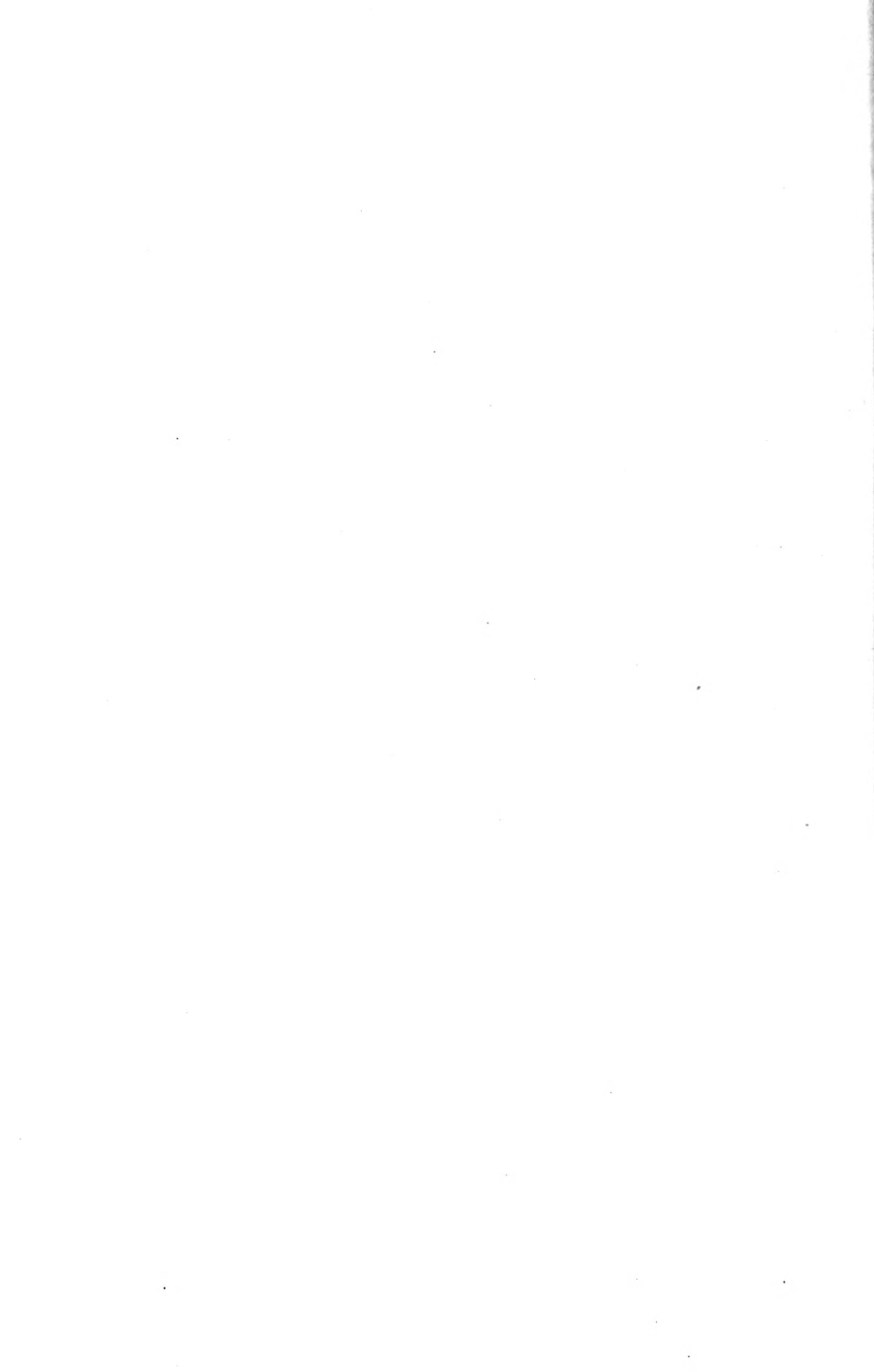
## LIST OF VOUCHERS ISSUED—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
	BOOKS—concluded.		
Apr. 17	Edw. F. Hartman.....	Binding report.....	\$ 4 00
May 11	Psychoanalytic Review.....	Vol. I, No. 3.....	1 50
May 11	Journal American Institute Criminal Law.....	Subscription.....	3 00
May 11	Jeffersons Printing Co.....	Paper wrappers, etc.....	11 75
May 11	Capitol Engraving Co.....	Cuts—QUARTERLY.....	6 57
May 11	Psychological Clinic.....	Subscription.....	1 50
May 11	The Delinquent.....	Subscription.....	1 00
May 11	American Medical Association.....	Subscription.....	5 90
May 11	Capitol Engraving Co.....	Cuts.....	9 36
May 11	Frank R. Simmons.....	Supplies.....	9 13
May 11	Coe Brothers.....	Supplies.....	10 50
May 11	Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.....	Cut cabinet.....	29 37
June 15	F. R. Simmons.....	Book cases.....	45 75
June 15	Foutch-Kerns Co.....	Base-filing case.....	2 75
June 15	American Medical Association.....	Subscription.....	5 00
June 15	Psychoanalytic Review.....	Subscription, Vol. II.....	5 00
June 15	Northwest Medicine.....	Subscription.....	2 00
June 15	Journal American Institute Criminal Law.....	Subscription.....	3 00
June 15	H. N. Shonkwiler.....	Tribune.....	2 60
June 15	Springfield News-Record.....	Subscription.....	10 00
June 15	E. P. Dutton.....	Book.....	5 22
June 15	Illinois State Register.....	Newspapers (200).....	6 00
June 15	The Survey.....	Vol. XXXI and XXXIII.....	5 00
June 15	Surgery Publishing Co.....	Subscription.....	1 00
Aug. 17	American Press.....	Subscription.....	3 00
Aug. 17	Coe Brothers.....	Supplies.....	3 25
Aug. 17	E. B. Treat & Co.....	Subscription.....	6 00
Aug. 17	National Conference Jewish Charities.....	Books and subscription.....	8 00
Aug. 17	Illinois State Journal.....	Subscription.....	5 07
Aug. 17	The New World.....	Subscription.....	2 00
Aug. 17	The Literary Digest.....	Subscription.....	3 00
Aug. 17	Illinois State Reformatory.....	Binding.....	53 00
Sept. 4	National Association for Epilepsy.....	Books.....	10 50
	Total.....		\$721 82
	CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.		
Nov. 5	E. Goodman & Co.....	Carpenter work.....	\$67 50
Nov. 5	American Express Co.....	Express.....	27 55
Nov. 5	W. J. Brennan.....	Hauling.....	12 00
Nov. 5	Francis Kilduff.....	Merchandise.....	11 46
Nov. 5	Francis Kilduff.....	Merchandise.....	30
Nov. 5	T. J. McCormick.....	Extra services.....	17 50
Nov. 5	William Rohde.....	Watchman.....	9 60
Nov. 5	Wm. Osman & Son.....	Advertising.....	9 50
Nov. 5	Electric Shop.....	Labor and materials.....	9 70
Nov. 5	LaSalle Tribune.....	Advertising.....	16 10
Nov. 5	James G. Clynh.....	Freight and drayage.....	16 39
Nov. 5	George P. Blow.....	Music hall rent.....	69 00
Nov. 5	Rev. R. H. Tierney.....	Traveling expenses.....	94 96
Nov. 5	W. H. Whittaker.....	Traveling expenses.....	75 21
Nov. 5	Alexander Johnson.....	Traveling expenses.....	35 00
Nov. 5	Charles P. Emerson.....	Traveling expenses.....	15 86
Nov. 9	Daily News Herald.....	Advertising.....	14 00
Nov. 9	Daily Post.....	Advertising.....	21 00
Nov. 9	A. C. Rogers.....	Traveling expenses.....	24 46
Nov. 9	John Bressmer Co.....	Merchandise.....	11 75
Nov. 9	National Committee Mental Hygiene.....	Freight and drayage.....	8 19
Dec. 7	Mrs. Albion F. Bacon.....	Traveling expenses.....	21 22
Dec. 7	Miss Fannie G. Clement.....	Traveling expenses.....	51 26
Dec. 7	Edw. F. Hartmann Co.....	Programs.....	85 00
Dec. 14	American National Red Cross.....	Express on exhibit.....	11 98
Jan. 19	John B. Laudenbach.....	Merchandise.....	3 50
	Total.....		\$739 89
	AUXILIARY BOARDS.		
Oct. 16	Sundry members of auxiliary boards.....		\$865 00
Mar. 9	Sundry members of auxiliary boards.....		110 00
	Total.....		\$975 00

## LIST OF VOUCHERS ISSUED—Concluded.

Date.	To whom paid.	Purpose.	Amount.
OTHER EMPLOYEES.			
Oct. 28	Pay roll.....		\$ 241 68
Nov. 28	Pay roll.....		241 66
Dec. 23	Pay roll.....		241 66
Jan. 28	Pay roll.....		241 68
Feb. 27	Pay roll.....		241 66
Mar. 28	Pay roll.....		241 66
Apr. 28	Pay roll.....		241 68
May 28	Pay roll.....		241 66
June 28	Pay roll.....		241 66
	Total.....		\$2,175 00
ASSISTANT SECRETARY.			
Oct. 28	Pay roll.....		\$100 00
Nov. 28	Pay roll.....		100 00
Dec. 28	Pay roll.....		100 00
Jan. 28	Pay roll.....		100 00
Feb. 27	Pay roll.....		100 00
Mar. 28	Pay roll.....		100 00
Apr. 28	Pay roll.....		100 00
May 28	Pay roll.....		100 00
June 28	Pay roll.....		100 00
	Total.....		\$900 00
CLERK HIRE.			
July 31	Pay roll.....		\$ 241 68
Aug. 31	Pay roll.....		241 66
Sept. 30	Pay roll.....		341 66
Sept. 1	Pay roll.....		200 00
	Total.....		\$1,025 00
EXTRA CLERK HIRE.			
Sept. 20	Annie M. Norman.....	Extra service.....	\$16 25
Sept. 28	Fannie Springer.....	Extra service.....	8 75
	Total.....		\$25 00
TRAVELING EXPENSES.			
Sept. 20	Mabel Nixon.....	Traveling expenses.....	\$101 90
Sept. 23	Annie Hinrichsen.....	Traveling expenses.....	49 11
Sept. 23	Annie Hinrichsen.....	Traveling expenses.....	42 55
Sept. 23	Annie Hinrichsen.....	Traveling expenses.....	39 57
	Total.....		\$233 13















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